

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

JUNE 16, 1915



SUMMER DAYS

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Imperial Bank of Canada

The Fortieth Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held, in pursuance with the terms of the Charter, at the Banking House of the Institution, 26th May, 1915. The addresses of the President and Vice-President are given herewith.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

The President, Mr. Peleg Howland, said:

In rising to move the adoption of the Report, my first duty is to refer to the extraordinary combination of circumstances which has placed me in this position.

Since the last Annual Meeting the Bank has lost through death its President and General Manager, its Vice-President, a Director, and its Chief Counsel and Solicitor.

Mr. E. W. Cox died in London only a short time after his election to the Board, and before he had an opportunity of taking his seat.

In October, Mr. James Bicknell, the Bank's Solicitor, died of pneumonia, after a very short illness. He was one of the leading commercial lawyers in Canada, and was besides endowed with more than ordinary good business judgment.

On November 17 Mr. Wilkie was stricken down by apoplexy. Mr. Wilkie had been General Manager of the Bank ever since its establishment in 1875, and its President and General Manager since 1906. This is the first Annual Meeting at which he has not been present. I am sure you must all regret his absence.

His devotion to the interests of the Bank was extraordinary; it was first in his thoughts, and he was prepared to make any sacrifice of time and energy on its behalf. There is no doubt that his anxiety for the outcome of the crisis through which the world has been passing had something to do with hastening his end. He was a sound banker; he was also public-spirited, and his ability, forcefulness and foresight had an influence on the general affairs of the country, as well as on its banking. He was president of the Bankers' Association at the time of his death.

On December 16, just about a month after Mr. Wilkie's death, the Honorable Mr. Jaffray, who had been elected to the Presidency, died after a very short illness; he had reached an advanced age, but was so active in body and clear in mind that it was thought the benefit of his judgment and services to the Institution would be available for many years.

Suitable resolutions have been passed by the Board, which, with your concurrence, will be printed in the proceedings of this meeting.

Mr. Elias Rogers has been elected Vice-President, and the Directors have done me the honor to elect me to the Presidency.

The vacancies on the board have been filled by the election of the Hon. Mr. Hanna, Mr. Jno. Northway and Colonel Michie, who are all well known to you. The Bank can be congratulated upon having obtained their services.

You will be interested in knowing that one of your Directors, Major Wm. H. Merritt, has volunteered for active service, and has left for Europe in command of a battery of artillery.

Upon Mr. Wilkie's death, Mr. Edward Hay, who joined the Bank before it opened its doors in 1875, and who has been occupying the position of Assistant General Manager since 1902, was appointed General Manager, and I am sure he will successfully conduct the affairs of the Institution, and that he will have able assistance from the other members of the Executive.

The Chief Inspector, Mr. W. Moffatt, has been made Assistant General Manager, and Mr. G. D. Boulton promoted to the position of Chief Inspector. Our Chief Western Inspector, Mr. A. E. Phipps, has been given the title of Western Superintendent.

Referring to the Report, you will notice that profits this year are reduced. This was to be expected. Strong as was the position of the Bank, when war broke out it was thought advisable to immediately further increase its holdings of actual cash in order to be ready for any possible emergency, and these cash holdings have continued large, the proportion to liabilities on April 30 being considerably higher than last year. Interest rates in Great Britain and the United States have been unusually low, so that funds held abroad, in order to be readily available, have earned a comparatively small return. Note circulation has shrunk with the reduction of the business of the country, which reduction has also diminished the returns for exchange and collections.

Here are some figures that will show the state of affairs for the past four months, and which it seems to me may be taken as some guide to the future.

The number of immigrants coming into Canada during the period from January 1 to April 30, 1915, was 16,145, as against 69,823 for the same period in 1914.

The building permits granted in thirty-one principal cities for the four months of 1915 are reported as amounting to \$7,622,757, as against \$27,282,971 in 1914.

The bank clearings for the four months of 1915 are reported as \$2,239,968,179, as against \$2,642,864,629 in 1914 for the same period.

The receipts of the three great railroads for the four months of 1915 are given as \$46,938,370, as against \$55,965,687 in the four months of 1914.

These conditions have prevailed in spite of the very large expenditures of the different Governments, including our own, on supplies and munitions for use in carrying on the war, and in spite of the increased return in dollars and cents for our 1914 crop, short as it was, compared with that of 1913. Prices had so advanced that the Government estimate of the value of the field crops in 1914 is \$638,580,300, as compared with \$552,771,500 in 1913. It is strange in this young and growing country to note that notwithstanding the immigration of 384,878 persons, the total acreage of field crops in 1914 was 35,102,175, as compared with 35,371,430 in 1913, a reduction of about 270,000 acres.

Undoubtedly we were getting well into our period of retrenchment when the war began, and had it not broken out would have been facing a more serious commercial condition than we are today.

As it is we are getting the benefit of increased prices for grains and produce, have disposed of large numbers of horses, many of our factories that otherwise would have been idle or slack have been busily employed, and the problem of the unemployed has been at least partially solved.

Our Branch Managers have all sent in recent reports with reference to their districts. These would indicate that manufacturers other than those engaged on war orders are not busy, that wholesalers and retailers are dull, but hopeful, and that generally speaking there is an increased acreage in grain, with good prospects, though in parts of the northwest there has been some damage from frost, from high winds and from lack of rain. (I am glad to be able to state that a good rainfall has taken place since). A hopeful feature of the situation is the probable near approach of the long deferred business revival in the United States; its arrival would materially help our paper, pulp and lumber interests. The realization, too, of our expected large crops at present high prices (No. 1 northern wheat in Winnipeg was on May 7 \$1.62½ per bushel, compared with 92½ cents last year on same date) would give an enormous return, and go a long way towards bringing about liquidation, but would not restore the prosperity which we so long enjoyed, and which it would seem to me can only come again as a slow process, when the needs of the country have grown to require the over supply of equipment of all descriptions, which has been provided through the optimism of the lender and of the borrower.

When the war ceases, and all will join fervently in the wish that it may be soon, I would think that the process of recovery would be retarded, and the effect of the taxation, which will necessarily be very heavy, will then be severely felt.

I venture to express the hope that at that time immigrants only of a very high standard will be permitted to enter this country, and that regulations will be very strictly enforced.

The war tax on note circulation now imposed is a heavy one, and in the case of this Bank, in conjunction with stamps, will probably amount in a year to nearly 1½% of its capital. It is very difficult during such times to load this off on the borrower, so that taking all things into consideration it would appear to be proper to look forward to further reduction in banking profits.

There is a disposition to feel that Banks are being burdened with rather more than their fair share of the load of emergency taxation, but the government did great service in the promptness, when the war opened, with which the Finance Minister took action to prevent the hoarding of gold, so perhaps we should not grumble.

Under existing conditions it has been thought prudent to take \$400,000 from Profit and Loss Account to provide for shrinkage in securities and for contingencies; this, if the contingencies do not arise and values recover with cheaper money, will help to maintain the reserves of the Bank. I hope our action may commend itself to you.

Your approval is also asked, and I am sure will readily be given, of subscriptions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Red Cross Fund and the Belgian Relief Fund, as shown in the report.

The Auditors of the Bank, whom you appointed last year, will present themselves for re-election. At one time I was opposed to outside audits for Banks. I have changed my mind. I am satisfied that, carefully conducted, as has been the audit of this Bank, they may be the cause of much satisfaction to the Staff, Board and Shareholders.

Before closing I would like to bear my personal testimony to the loyalty and zeal of the Staff of the Bank. My opinion has been formed, I may say, from observation, the perusal of correspondence and personal contact.

I beg to move the adoption of the report, seconded by Mr. Elias Rogers, the Vice-President.

The Vice-President, Mr. Elias Rogers, then said:—

I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report, and also without elaboration in most heartily seconding what the President has said in his address, except that perhaps I am a little more optimistic than his remarks might be construed to mean.

Canada is undoubtedly a great country, young, it is true, but the progress made in the last 15 years has been most remarkable, and with almost unlimited undeveloped natural resources I am exceedingly optimistic as to its future, and especially the future of this Bank. As indicated in the President's address, there was a decrease in the amount of land under cultivation 1913-1914 of about 13%, but it should be known that there is, at the very least, 15% (principally wheat) more land under cultivation this year (1915) than in the year 1914, and since I have had an opportunity of knowing what Mr. Howland was going to say, I have ascertained that the rainfall up to a recent date in this year in Saskatoon district was 1.6 inches as compared with 1.75 in the whole of last year. In the Medicine Hat district the rainfall has been 3.2 inches this year, as against practically nothing last year. In Calgary district it has been 2.4, or at least twice as much as the whole of last year. In the Lethbridge district it has been 2 inches already this year, as against practically none last year. In South Saskatchewan there has very recently been five days of continued rainfall. These figures, together with the prospective prices mentioned by Mr. Howland, to my mind, are most encouraging as to the prospects up to the present time of this year's western grain production. In the Calgary district alone in the year 1914, 281,188 head of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep were exported, as against 83,252 head the previous year. The value of these exports last year, in round figures, was \$6,500,000. I do not have the figures for the other districts. In Ontario and Eastern provinces the conditions are well known.

As to the Bank, it is well organized, and has a splendid staff of officers, a large number of the Managers having been in the Bank's service for many years. Mr. Leslie, Manager at Winnipeg, has occupied that position for a long time. His management, as well as that of other Managers, has been most efficient. He is present today, and I hope we will hear from him before the meeting closes. Mr. Moffat, the Assistant General Manager, formerly Chief Inspector, had banking experience before coming to the Imperial, and has now been with this Bank thirty-four years. He deserves special mention on account of his ability, experience and untiring efforts in the interests of the Bank. Mr. Boulton, who succeeds Mr. Moffat as Chief Inspector, is a comparatively young man but has been in the Bank's service as boy and man thirty-two years. Mr. Phipps, Western Superintendent, has been with the Bank twenty-four years, and is also present, and will doubtless have something to say about Western conditions.

I can corroborate all that the President has said about the loyalty and zeal of the staff as a whole, and the exceedingly favorable statement under the prevailing conditions, which is now presented, is almost entirely due to the effective service and co-operation of the General Manager, Managers and Staff.

The Bank has for a number of years foreseen the inevitable result of over-

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speculation in land, etc., and apart from the war, has expected and prepared for the slump in prices which has occurred.

It is rather remarkable, but it may be worth mentioning, that the exports from Great Britain for the month of January last were \$12,845,416, as against \$9,273,017 in the same month last year, and in February the exports were \$14,461,712, as against \$7,223,573 the previous year.

Regarding this most disastrous war, I am a peace man myself, but believe in the immorality of non-resistance. In all communities we find those who require to be restrained by physical force—lunatics, drunkards, thieves, murderers and disturbers of the peace. As in communities, I do not know of any good reason why throughout the civilized world law and order should not prevail. Germany, apparently, went mad over militarism, and must be subjected, and I am greatly in hopes that the ultimate outcome of this war will be an international court, with an international police to enforce the decisions of the court, and international control of all armaments. I think the President has correctly indicated present conditions and the immediate effect in this country, and it is unnecessary for me to add anything in that connection.

Before taking my seat I want to say that in the election of Mr. Howland as President a wise step was taken by the Directors. I have known Mr. Howland for many years, and have always regarded him as a man above reproach, also of sound business judgment. He was on the staff of the Bank in the early years, and since he has been on the Board in recent years has given a good deal of time and attention to the Bank's affairs. His father was one of my best friends, and, as you all know, was President of the Bank from its organization, in 1875, until his death in 1902.

PELEG HOWLAND,
President.

E. HAY,
General Manager.
—Advertisement.

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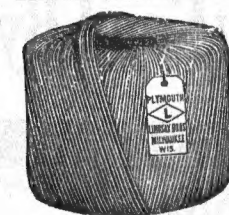
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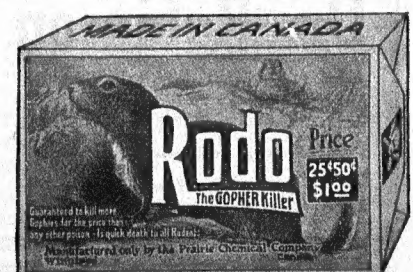
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 16th, 1915

MACHINERY LEGISLATION

The report of the Saskatchewan Royal Commission on conditions surrounding the sale of farm machinery which has just been presented to the legislature contains recommendations of much importance to the farmers of that province. For the past five years there has been a large volume of letters from farmers reaching The Guide office telling of the difficulties experienced by farmers who had purchased big machinery, threshing outfits chiefly. Many a farmer has lost his farm thru the purchase of one of these large outfits. In a very large number of cases the farmer has foolishly signed without reading a contract composed of one or two pages of reading matter of the very finest type. The agent has explained to the farmer that this is simply the ordinary contract and that the signature is but a formality. These contracts are drafted by the ablest lawyers on the continent and are prepared especially to protect the machinery companies, which is quite natural, and they specially provide that the company is not responsible for any verbal promises of its agents. The result is that the farmer is tied hand and foot and is soon at the mercy of the machine company unless he is in extra good shape financially. There is undoubtedly a need for a great deal of this big power machinery in this country, but experience proves conclusively that there is something decidedly wrong either with the contracts under which they are purchased, the recommendations of the agents or with the farmers who buy them, in fact, there is something wrong on all three counts, as well as the fact that repairs are very frequently hard and slow to get. The commission recommends a statutory contract simple in form that the farmers may understand it and containing definite statements as to what the machine will do. Another recommendation is that the company be made responsible for the statements of its agents, and further, that no farmer be allowed to mortgage or otherwise deal with his homestead unless with the consent of his wife, and in any case that no security be permitted on the land for six months after the delivery of the machine to the farmer. This is undoubtedly a case where the farmers must be protected against themselves as well as against machinery companies, and in any legislation that is enacted it is desirable that the legislature should not go to the other extreme and assist farmers to evade their just obligations. Undoubtedly the legislature will hear the representatives of the machinery companies and accept suggestions which may prove helpful. One of the best recommendations of the commissioners is that to prevent a farmer from dealing with his homestead without his wife's consent. A woman who goes on a homestead in this country undergoes greater hardships and performs more labor ordinarily than her husband and she should be legally a full partner in whatever property she and her husband may acquire. The legislation that is recommended by the commission if carefully prepared should work no injustice to the machinery companies, but will practically put them on the same basis as those other firms who deal with farmers in all the smaller lines of farm machinery. In the case of the smaller machinery there is not opportunity for the farmers to evade their obligations and there is not very much opportunity for the company to take advantage of the farmers. The evil which this legislation is intended to correct, even with the power machinery, has decreased considerably and many of the companies in the business in Western Canada a few years ago have practically withdrawn from the field, so it would seem that the business has not been very highly profitable to the machine

companies even tho it has been disastrous to many farmers. The legislation, however, is needed and has been a long time overdue.

ALBERTA LIQUOR REFERENDUM

All people in the province of Alberta who believe in a pure home life, honesty in public affairs and a higher type of civilization should be on the alert to see that total prohibition receives an overwhelming vote at the Referendum on July 27. There is not a single legitimate argument from the standpoint of public welfare in favor of the liquor traffic. But it must be remembered that there are a large number of people vitally interested in maintaining the present system and the wholesalers and brewers have great financial resources. It may be taken for granted that the liquor interests are spending immense sums of money in order to carry the vote against the prohibition bill. There is no doubt that the majority of the electors in the province of Alberta would be glad to see total prohibition, but if they take too much for granted and do not organize their campaign and get all their friends out to vote they will find that the liquor interests will triumph over them. It is high time that we stopped wasting our money, ruining many of our best men and destroying many of our happiest homes simply for the benefit of a very small majority of people who are making money out of this detestable traffic. For the first time in history the people of Alberta have an opportunity to decide the matter finally. It remains for them to see whether or not they will go forward or backward in the pathway of civilization.

WAR TAXES HAVE FAILED

When Hon. W. T. White introduced his war budget in February last he declared that it was necessary in order that Canada might play her part worthily in the present crisis that the revenues of the country should be increased. On the then existing basis of taxation he estimated the revenue for the year ending March, 1916, would amount to \$120,000,000, or \$10,000,000 less than for the previous year, the decline being expected on account of a decrease of imports due to the war and business depression. The expenditure for the year, he said, would amount to over \$300,000,000, of which \$100,000,000 for war purposes was to be borrowed from the British government, leaving \$180,000,000 to be raised in other ways. To meet this requirement as far as possible he proposed that additional taxation be imposed sufficient to raise \$30,000,000 in addition to the \$120,000,000, which he expected to get on the old rates of customs and excise duty. In other words Mr. White proposed with the aid of his new and increased taxes to raise \$150,000,000 during the year, compared with \$130,000,000 for the preceeding twelve months, a net increase of \$20,000,000.

"The chief source and mainstay of our revenue," said the Minister, "is the tariff, and it is to this we must look principally for relief of our present financial conditions." Accordingly the Finance Minister proceeded to outline the tariff increases which he had decided upon, which were, with some exceptions, a horizontal increase of the import duties of 5 per cent. on British goods and 7½ per cent. on foreign imports. From these increased duties Mr. White said he expected to obtain an increased revenue of from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000, while the special taxes and stamp taxes he expected would yield from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The Guide at the time condemned the increase of the tariff because of its protective character,

and also ventured to express the opinion that the increased duties would produce little if any increased revenue, their effect being rather to reduce imports and thus defeat their own purpose so far as raising revenue was concerned. At the same time it was stated that goods formerly on the free list and now taxed at 5 per cent. or 7½ per cent. would certainly yield some revenue and if there should be any increase in the returns it would be attributable to these duties. It is now possible, from the figures issued by the government, to see the actual result to the federal treasury of the extra burdens which were placed upon the people. The new tariff came into force on February 12 and the special taxes and stamp taxes on April 15, so that the month of May is the first complete month in which the new budget was in complete operation. The report from Ottawa says; "The total revenue of the Dominion for the month for customs, excise and special taxation amounted to \$9,102,565.16, as against \$9,107,165.43 for the month of May, 1914, or a falling off of \$4,600.26." According to the Finance Minister's prophecies the revenues for the year were to increase by \$20,000,000, or at the rate of \$1,666,666 a month, but instead we have an actual decline of a comparatively small amount. The revenue from special and stamp taxes was, of course, all gain, and the excise receipts showed a gain of \$105,617.84 for the month, so that the decrease in customs receipts was actually larger than the figure above given. The total produced by the tariff for the month of May was \$7,012,082.43, compared with \$7,430,264.64, or a decrease of \$418,182.21 for the month. In 1913, it may be noted the customs receipts were \$10,306,244, which shows that the decline in imports and consequently in customs revenues had reached large proportions three months before war broke out. It may be getting monotonous, but once more it seems necessary to remark that the tariff, as a means of raising revenues, has hopelessly failed in Canada.

TO MAKE MORE MONEY

Does it ever occur to the farmers of the West that while all the governments, the bankers, the railways, manufacturers and everybody else are giving plenty of advice and some actual assistance towards greater production, that none of them are giving advice nor assistance to help the farmers retain a larger share of the value of what they produce. Everybody wants to see the farmer produce thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre instead of twenty, but nobody seems to care enough to help the farmer retain a larger margin of profit for himself. Why? The privileged classes are heartily in favor of farmers producing more, for the reason that the more the farmers produce the more the railways, the bankers, the manufacturers, the mortgage companies and other privileged interests will be able to make out of the farmers. That surely is simple and reasonable. Nobody can blame them for it. Now if the farmer is to get no help from all these sources, he must begin to learn shortly that the remedy rests with himself. He must get together with his fellow farmers and demand legislation which will enable him to get a bigger return for what he produces. Western Canada should be the most profitable land for the farmers in the wide world, and it would be if the artificial burdens were removed from the agricultural industry. And those artificial burdens would be removed if the farmers would stop voting against each other and vote for themselves.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

The continued success of the Italian army in its invasion of Austria, is the chief news of the week from the war zone. The great assault of the Germans and Austrians against the Russians in Galicia has apparently left the Italians a comparatively easy path, and their advance has been steady, several positions of strategic importance having been captured. The Russians, too, are again on the aggressive and on Friday, June 11, Petrograd reported that the enemy had been repulsed on the Dniester and 6,700 prisoners captured, with 17 cannon and 49 machine guns. The French are also making progress on their part of the line in the Western theatre, while the British, including the Canadian troops have been fighting daily battles without much apparent result. German submarines continue to sink British and neutral merchant ships, but several troopships, carrying Canadian soldiers, have safely arrived during the past few days. British submarines are now operating in the Sea of Marmora and the movement of Turkish troops in those waters has been abandoned. The most spectacular incident of the week, and one unparalleled in the history of war, was the destruction of a Zeppelin airship by a British aeroplane pilot after a fight a mile above the earth. Flight Sub-Lieutenant Warneford, who performed this feat, resided in Canada for some years before the war. He has been awarded the Victoria Cross. The resignation of W. J. Bryan from the United States cabinet owing to his disapproval of the note sent by his government in reply to the German excuses for the sinking of the Lusitania, gave rise to the belief that the United States was assuming a warlike attitude. The note, however, was distinctly mild in tone, tho it denied the German claim that the Lusitania had sailed from a United States port, armed and carrying Canadian soldiers.

The recent developments in the parliament

buildings graft in Manitoba indicate that the politician who most loudly asserts his honesty is the one to be watched.

THE CALL FOR SOLDIERS

The Dominion Government has issued a call for 35,000 more soldiers to go into training and get ready to face the Germans in the trenches. This last call will make a total of 145,000 Canadian soldiers under arms. While everyone regrets the deadly struggle now in progress there is but one opinion as to the need for carrying it on at whatever cost until the Allied armies are successful. The Canadian soldiers at the front have demonstrated that they are second to none as fighters, and tho their loss of life has been heavy, they have performed a great service to the cause of civilization. Probably no paper in Canada pursued a stronger peace policy than The Guide, but never "peace at any price." But now the war is in progress and Canada is a party to it and in the case of defeat Canada would be a German prize. Therefore, it is our duty to use every means within our power to ensure that after the war Canada shall be free to pursue its own course according to the wishes of its own people. It looks now as tho the war would last for at least another year, as the enemy is very powerful and well equipped. But it is inconceivable that Germany, Austria and Turkey can triumph over the armies and resources of the nine nations arrayed against them. Canada can equip and maintain double the number of soldiers now in service and if necessary they must be sent to maintain the standards of Anglo-Saxon civilization.

SOW FODDER CORN

Frosts were recorded in several localities thru the West during the early part of this month, but owing to their being followed by dull, wet weather, little or no damage was done, according to reports, to most of the

grain crops. Early sown corn, however, which was well advanced has been badly damaged in some cases. It is not too late even yet to reseed this corn ground. A good crop of fodder was obtained last year from corn sown as late as the last week in June. The advantage of having a large amount of succulent fodder during the winter months cannot be overestimated. Any farmers who have had their corn frozen badly this spring should not give up. It is not too late to sow some more now and the crop in the fall will fully repay any trouble which this late seeding will occasion.

In time of war prepare for peace. The unemployment problem is acute now, but it will be much more serious immediately after the war, when our soldiers return from the front and there are no more orders for war supplies to keep the factories busy. Hence the necessity for fundamental reform, which will provide a permanent solution of the question, as well as temporary palliatives and charity.

Finance Minister White has done all he can for the protected manufacturers without making it a crime to purchase imported goods. Perhaps by now even the manufacturers themselves will see the folly of the protective system and will learn to favor the policy of freedom which has made Britain the world's commercial leader.

There are some politicians who, as soon as they reach a position of power, imagine that the public money is their own to be spent as they wish.

It is the duty of the new government in Manitoba to pursue the guilty parties in the parliament buildings graft and see that they are punished as less prominent offenders would be punished.



Getting ready for the Prohibition Referendum in Alberta, on July 21

Marketing Your Grain

A Series of Articles Showing the Various Stages and Steps by which the Grain Crop of Western Canada
is carried from the Farm to the Foreign Market

Article I.—The Board of Grain Commissioners

The farmer who has been in Western Canada only during the last ten years and who ships his grain surrounded by all the protection of the Canada Grain Act, can hardly appreciate the situation that prevailed here only fifteen years ago. Prior to the year 1900 there was no Manitoba Grain Act and no government regulation of the grain trade. The railway companies and the elevator owners regulated the grain trade themselves and naturally this power was abused, as is the case with every monopoly.

When wheat began to be produced on the Canadian prairies in sufficient quantities for export, it was necessary to make provision for handling the crop, as there were no elevators, either country or terminal, and no grain dealers in the country. The Canadian Pacific Railway was here and no other railways. The railway company induced the grain dealers to erect elevators in the wheat districts and leased the sites alongside the railway for that purpose, the railway company stipulating that no grain would be accepted for shipment from farmers except that which passed thru the elevators. This gave the elevator owners and operators at each point a complete monopoly of the grain trade and enabled them to quote prices and to set grade and dockage absolutely at their own discretion.

The Investigation

This was the situation which prevailed all over the West before the year 1900. The farmers in the country complained loudly against the elevator companies and demanded relief from the control of the elevator monopoly. Their complaints became so vigorous that in 1899 the Dominion government appointed a royal commission, composed of Judge E. J. Sinkler, W. S. Sirett, William Lothian and Charles C. Castle to make a thorough investigation of conditions and to recommend whatever legislation was necessary for the regulation of the grain trade. The commission made a very exhaustive enquiry thruout Western Canada and also investigated conditions south of the line. Their report was presented to parliament in 1900 and that report recommended that the elevator monopoly be broken by the compulsory erection of loading platforms wherever the farmers required them, and that the railway companies be compelled to supply cars

It is the aim of The Guide in publishing this series of articles to place before our readers information in connection with the marketing of the most important crop in Canada. A little history will be given to show what conditions were twenty years ago, and how, thru the farmers' own efforts, those conditions have been improved. The various channels and agencies thru which the grain passes will be described so that farmers may know exactly how their grain is handled. The Canada Grain Act will be explained and also the methods of shipping and marketing grain and the regulations of the Act in respect thereto.

It is not claimed that there will be anything new in these articles, but the information available from different sources will be collected for the benefit of Guide readers. Investigation shows that only 4,700 copies of the Canada Grain Act have been distributed, showing that 95 per cent. of the farmers of the West have not in their possession a copy of the act.

Every farmer who reads this should forward a letter at once to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, and ask for a copy of the Canada Grain Act, which will be mailed free to any person. This Canada Grain Act is a law passed specially for the protection of farmers and it is one of the best pieces of farmers' legislation that can be found upon the statute books of any country. Not one farmer out of a hundred in Western Canada has a copy of this Act, and it is time that they sent for it.

refused to furnish cars to farmers when they were ordered. The Grain Growers' Associations in Saskatchewan and Manitoba developed in the years 1901-02, followed shortly afterwards by the United Farmers of Alberta, and thru legal action in the courts forced the railway companies to provide cars to farmers as ordered. A little later the organized farmers secured an amendment to the Grain Act by which the car order book was installed at each shipping point and individual farmers and elevator operators took their turn in the distribution of cars. Other improvements have been made from time to time, largely at the request of the organized farmers. In 1912 the Manitoba Grain Act was replaced by the Canada Grain Act. The office of the warehouse commissioner was abolished and the board of grain commissioners was created, into whose hands was placed the administration of the entire Grain Act.

The Members of the Board

Dr. Robert Magill is chairman of the board of grain commissioners at a salary of \$6,500 per year. Dr. Magill is an Irishman by birth, and prior to his appointment to the grain commission was a professor in Dalhousie University, Halifax. In 1910 he was chairman of the Saskatchewan Royal Commission which recommended the co-operative elevator system now in operation in that province.

W. D. Staples, the second member of the commission, was a member of the House of Commons before his appointment to the board. He was a merchant and farmer at Treherne, Manitoba.

J. P. Jones, the third member of the commission, was appointed to the board two years ago on the retirement of Mr. Gibbs, having been for many years previously in the grain trade, and most recently as manager of one of the big terminal elevators at Fort William. The salary of the two assistant commissioners is \$6,000 per year. All of the commissioners are appointed for ten years. The secretary of the board is C. Birkett, formerly engaged in banking.

The offices of the board of grain commissioners are located at Fort William. It is generally felt, however, that the centre of the grain trade being at Winnipeg, that it would be better to have the board located at that point, as they would

Continued on Page 16



FORT WILLIAM GRAIN EXCHANGE
Where the offices of the Canadian Grain Commissioners are located

to farmers upon order. The Manitoba Grain Act was passed in the same year providing for such loading platforms and appointed a warehouse commissioner to

have charge of the administration of the act.

For some years the railway companies paid little attention to the new act and



R. MAGILL
Chairman of the Commission



W. D. STAPLES
Commissioner



J. P. JONES
Commissioner



C. BIRKETT
Secretary of the Commission

Farmers in the Making

An Article describing the Progress made in Teaching Agriculture in the High Schools of Manitoba

By K. W. GORDON, B.S.A.

The agricultural courses started by the Manitoba Department of Education in the fall of 1913, in conjunction with the school boards of a number of Collegiates and High Schools thruout the province, have lately completed their second winter's work and it is now possible to judge as to their usefulness and success.

Five school boards accepted the Department of Education's proposal, which was to pay half the salary of an agricultural teacher and to provide him with a set of books and apparatus to start his work. The schools that were enterprising enough to take this step were those at Stonewall, Dauphin, Roblin, Holland and Teulon and they deserve much credit and the support of their districts for making this wise and progressive move. At present our schools have practically only two courses open to the high school student, viz., the teacher's course and the matriculation course leading up to the University. For the farm boy who has passed his entrance and who wants to stay on the farm and yet continue his education, there is nothing provided. He is as a rule too young to go to an agricultural college and does not desire to take up a teacher's or matriculation course. In consequence he is left at home and makes only an indifferent farmer. To him an agricultural course in the high school in his district is a great boon.

Another type of student that appreciates the course is the lad who, either on account of the difficulty to procure farm help, or merely thru the carelessness or neglect of his parents, left school after the fifth, sixth or seventh grade and now at eighteen, nineteen or twenty years of age begins to realize the handicap under which he works and desires to improve his education. He may be a little timid about going to an agricultural college or he may be needed at home to do the morning and evening chores; to him there is opened up an avenue by which he can to some extent regain what he has lost in the way of education, thru whatever course it may be, and he appreciates the agricultural high school course. These are the two main types of students which these courses are at present benefiting, as there is no other opportunity for education of a similar kind provided for them.

The Agricultural Course

The work taken up covers two winter sessions of five months each, called respectively "A" and "B." A student may take up either course first, as they are put in during alternate winters and there may be in consequence, in the same class, some students attending for the first time and taking course "B," while others having had course "A" the previous winter are spending their second winter studying course "B."

The course is very similar to that taken up during the first two years at an agricultural college, with special reference to the needs of the community in which the school is placed. Much emphasis is laid on practical work as well as the fundamentals of education—English and arithmetic. At Dauphin there is a bright, well equipped workshop with fifteen benches where students are given instruction in carpenter work. After making some smaller articles from blue prints, which they are supplied with, they are allowed to make anything they particularly need or want at home or on the farm. For this they purchase their own materials, draw their own plans and make their article in the school carpenter shop, under the supervision of the instructor. Such articles as tables, writing desks, farm gates, stools, chairs, wheelbarrows, etc., are all within the scope of the student.

Most of the schools also have one or more blacksmith's forges where simple forging and welding is taught. Instruction in soldering and babbitting is also given. A well known Winnipeg firm has kindly loaned the Dauphin Collegiate one of their portable gas engines, which assists greatly in explaining in a practical way the working of the gas engine, its care and scope;

The value of education is becoming more widely recognized. In practically every part of the American Continent attempts are being made to give those engaged in the farming business a more thorough knowledge of their calling. In Ontario and thruout the West different methods are being made use of to attain this end. This article shows what Manitoba is doing. It would seem that, now that the district representative system has been introduced into Manitoba, closer co-operation between the Educational and Agricultural Departments would be the natural course to pursue so that the children at school, "the farmers of tomorrow," as well as the parents at home, may become better fitted for the work which they have in view.

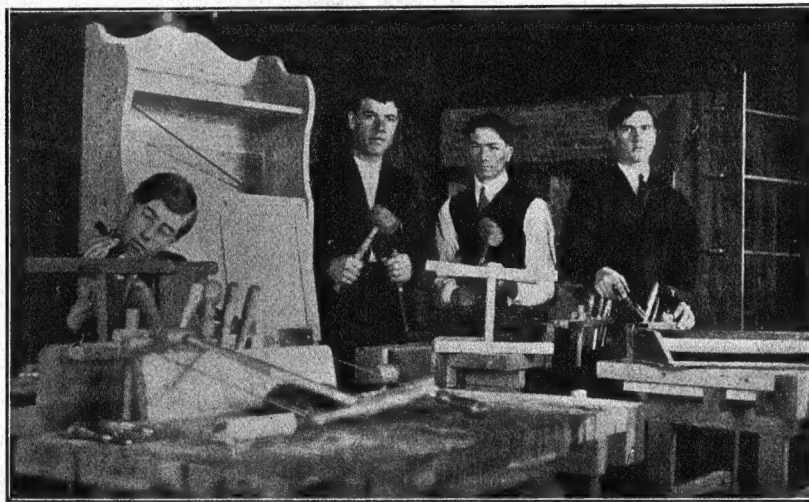
it also makes possible the running of brake and efficiency tests.

For grain judging and milk testing students bring in samples of grain and milk from their homes and a good, healthy, tho friendly rivalry exists between the students. This is without doubt better than having grain given you from a tin to judge or a sample of milk from some unknown cow to test; the interest is keener and the results are more far-reaching.

For stock judging, visits are paid to the neighboring farms. One of the students will volunteer to drive the whole class out to his farm and allow his stock to be criticized and a happy, profitable afternoon is spent. No doubt lack of pure bred and good quality grade stock

kindly provides free accommodation for the boys and also the stock, grain and milk for the judging and testing. As the years come and go this competition will, it is expected, become very keen and result in bringing to the front some of the best of the junior judges of the province.

The agricultural instructor's activities are by no means limited to the students. During the winter he is called upon to address agricultural and horticultural society meetings, and Grain Growers' gatherings, where he may give a demonstration in milk testing, hold a seed judging class or a weed seed identifying contest, and so on. In the spring he tests seed for germination and purity and during the summer assists wherever



Agricultural students at work in the carpenter shop at the Dauphin High School, in Manitoba

is felt in this work, but good photographs and lantern slides of prize-winning animals help materially to fix type and breed characteristics in the student's mind.

In the regular class work the students take a keen interest. The subjects taught include field and animal husbandry, veterinary science, botany, dairying, horticulture, entomology, poultry, chemistry, physics, mechanics, etc. English and arithmetic are generally taught by the regular English and mathematics teacher of the school, the agricultural teacher meanwhile taking elementary science, botany, chemistry or physics with the high school classes.

Summer Work

Tho the agricultural course stops about the beginning of April, the instructor does not lose sight of his class. Each student is required to have an experimental plot on his home farm, where experiments are carried on and the results recorded. Variety and cultural tests with the different staple grains, the growing of such fodder crops as corn and alfalfa, keeping account of the cost of feeding pigs or poultry and the profits from them, etc., are the kind of experiments carried on and in this way systematic, careful methods of farming are encouraged.

Every spring a stock judging, grain judging and milk testing competition is held at the close of the term at the Manitoba Agricultural College. Teams of three students from each school taking up this work are selected and meet about the beginning of April in Winnipeg. The Agricultural College very

he can in identifying weeds and advising as to their destruction or control, suggesting methods and kinds of feeds; assisting in locating engine troubles; helping to put down lawns; encouraging the making of good farm gardens and planting windbreaks; getting farmers to grow more small fruits; grafting standard varieties of plums onto native trees; advising as to the destruction of insect pests; forming cow testing associations, etc., etc., etc. There is no limit to his activities if he has a mind to make himself useful and if the farmers are willing to make use of him. The Manitoba Department of Agriculture has decided to send out district representatives and it is the writer's opinion that where there is an agricultural teacher in the community, he would be in an excellent position to take up the work of district representative. There is already in some parts of the province a little overlapping in this respect, while other portions of the country are looking for help and cannot get it. This, if possible, should be remedied as there is too much work to be done to allow of any duplication.

School Gardens

Besides the activities above outlined, the agricultural instructor at Dauphin is doing all he can to encourage the formation of school gardens in connection with the rural schools of the district. The different schools are visited once a week in the spring and an afternoon is spent with the pupils in the gardens. This work is necessarily limited as yet, but as far as possible each pupil is given a plot of ground in which he can grow

eight or ten different kinds of vegetables, while the school as a whole generally has a few flower beds. At the annual school fair held in the fall prizes are offered for the best vegetables grown in the school gardens.

Along with this work a number of boys and girls' clubs have also been started. These are formed so that the members may take advantage of one or more of the eight contests which the extension department of the Manitoba Agricultural College has outlined for them, such as fodder corn growing, potato growing, pig raising, poultry raising, bread making, sewing, etc. The College authorities provide most of the materials and the contestants follow their instructions.

Thus it can be seen that the work of an agricultural instructor is plentiful, varied and interesting. The field is large and the men best fitted for this kind of work are few. Other provinces have different methods of carrying on elementary agricultural training, but Manitoba has adopted the system described. Whether it is the best remains to be seen. After two years' experience we may, however, say that on the whole the work carried on has been very successful. On the average ten to twelve boys have attended each winter at the different places where these courses have been held. The attendance may be a little small, perhaps, but at present it seems that the ordinary public can hardly realize that anything so different from the long accepted type of instruction can possibly be successfully carried on at a high school. That may be one reason why the attendance at the classes has not been larger. Again the difficulty of driving into town every day, the expense of boarding in town and to some extent the lack of ambition and the satisfied superiority of some farm boys, as well as the selfishness of many farm fathers, have all helped to keep the attendance small. However, those who have taken the course and hence know what it is and are best able to judge, are loud in its praises and are its greatest advertisers. Their experimental plots and general increased interest in their farm work and home surroundings are all attracting the attention of the neighboring district. It must, moreover, always be remembered that the class work is really only a small portion of the instructor's duties and that his work thruout the district in which he is placed should and must take up much of his time and energy.

The farmers of the district in which such a man is working should make good use of him. Get his advice in some of the many farm problems which confront you daily, such as the eradication of couch grass, etc., if you do not like it you need not act on it, but it is always well to collect all the advice you can and sift it out for yourself. Get him to test your cows and discover which of them is giving the poorest milk and butterfat yield per annum; you do not need to sell and get one that will produce twice as much with the same care and feed, altho he does advise it. Find out how to grow corn and alfalfa, even if you do not intend growing any yourself. Make use of him by all means and if you do not want to use him, give your boy a chance to do so.

PATRONAGE AND WASTE

The waste under Laurier ran into many millions annually, and yet under the present regime controllable expenditures have been enormously increased. In the whole of the Dominion of Canada the most unbusinesslike institutions are those that are under the control of party government, and it matters little whether the government be called Grit or Tory.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Proportional representation is in actual use in Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, the Union of South Africa, Tasmania. It has been prescribed for the senate of Ireland in the Home Rule Act.

The Mail Bag

CO-OPERATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

Editor, Guide:—Without entering at all into discussion of the criticism of policy raised by Daniel Boissevain in the Mail Bag of May 26, I beg leave to discuss a point or two which I think the rank and file should have added light on relative to co-operative distribution of profits by our big farmers' companies.

I have been appealed to by locals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to ask for legislation forbidding the use of the word "co-operative" to any company not actually making co-operative distribution of its profits and immediately I faced a dilemma, for none of our farmers' companies could qualify, altho of course, these companies are in measure co-operative in that their patrons are so generally their shareholders. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, I am aware, has distributed to its patrons who have sold at the elevators, whether shareholders or not, hundreds of thousands of dollars in increased prices paid by them above those wired out from day to day by the grain exchange. This money could have been retained by the company and thus its profits would have been greatly increased. This policy, while of untold value in keeping up prices at all points in Saskatchewan where the "Co-op." has an elevator, for non-patrons as well as patrons, offers no relief to patrons who consign their grain by the carload for sale on commission. The charge for this service is, by the admission of both companies, greatly in excess of what it should be as are also the terminal elevator charges.

What I take serious objection to is the assertion reiterated again and again that for a grain company to make distribution of profits to its patrons on the basis of business done with the company would entail an amount of accounting the cost of which would be prohibitive. It is no more difficult to carry out this principle in the grain business than in other businesses and should be much less expensive than in such businesses as are carried on by the co-operative societies of Great Britain, whose patrons have many times the transactions with the society that the patrons of a grain company have with the company.

Those defending the "profits for shareholders" policy usually complicate the question by raising the point of the great difficulty there would be in showing just what profits have been made on the identical grain of any particular patron, and, of course, this would be just about as impossible as it would be unnecessary and undesirable. Imagine one of the British co-operative societies attempting to keep account not only of the profits on each sale to its thousands of patrons, but also on each item respectively of each sale. Truly the cost would be prohibitive, yet this did not bother even the earliest of co-operative societies which easily found the correct solution and have satisfactorily applied it for two generations.

There is no serious clerical difficulty in the way of co-operative distribution of profits in the grain business to patrons on the same basis that is proposed for the co-operative wholesale department of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. It is entirely a question of whether or not the shareholders of these companies desire to have the profits so distributed or, in other words, whether the shareholders—not all of whom patronize the companies—have the co-operative or the capitalistic ideal.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

Note.—We hope that Mr. Musselman does not include The Guide among those defending the "profits for shareholders" policy, because we have always been in favor of the co-operative principle being adopted if a practical and equitable plan can be devised. Two or three correspondents have written to The Guide saying how easy it would be to divide the profits of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company on the Rochdale plan, but none of these gentlemen have explained just how it should be done. We should be glad to have Mr. Musselman explain

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, the not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

the plan to be adopted by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and which he says could be applied to the grain business without serious clerical difficulty.

A proposal which is worthy of consideration is that the surplus profits after paying interest on capital at 6 or 8 per cent. and placing a certain amount to the reserve fund, should be divided on the basis of the number of bushels of grain delivered to the company. Supposing that the company handled 30,000,000 bushels of grain in the year and had \$30,000 to dispose of after paying interest on capital and putting something into the reserve fund, it would then pay a dividend of \$1.00 per thousand bushels to every shareholder on the grain which the company had handled for him. Half rates might be allowed to non-shareholders—the dividend in this case being held and applied to the purchase of a share in the company. This plan should not necessitate a great deal of book-keeping, the only entries necessary being to record the number of bushels handed to the company by the farmer, who would retain a duplicate. It may be objected that this plan would not be fair because the company may make more money on grain purchased outright than on that handled on commission, or on that which is put thru their elevators than on that which is delivered to them on cars. But even so, the co-operative societies in Great Britain make larger profits on some articles than on others, yet they divide profits according to the total amount of purchases, regardless of the kind of goods bought, and there is no complaint of injustice there. We would suggest that those interested in making the farmers' grain companies truly co-operative look into this plan and consider whether or not its adoption

would be preferable to the present policy of paying dividends on capital only. The columns of The Guide are open for discussion on this question.—Editor.

FOR INDEPENDENT ACTION

An open letter to the members of the Farmers' Associations of Canada:

Gentlemen:—The organized farmers of the three Western Provinces, and lately the one organized in Ontario, have, from the beginning of their existence, constantly tried to better the farming conditions under which we labor and by united effort have tried to shake off some of the fetters placed on us by the legislators subservient to the predatory interests. To this end, now some years ago, we sent at no small sacrifice to many of us a delegation many hundred strong to Ottawa to represent our views and obtain some redress from the then reigning political faction. With what results you all know.

Later other delegations were sent, smaller in number, yet fully as earnest in desire and as fully vested in power as representatives of a constantly increasing farmers' Association, as the earlier, larger one besieged Ottawa and sued the political faction now in power.

The fruit thereof you also know.

Year after year we have, at our annual conventions, passed resolutions of vital importance to us as a farming community and as citizens of the country. We also know these results.

Promises of reforms we have had in plenty at election time from the leaders of each faction, only to be utterly forgotten or disregarded as soon as the end for which they were made was attained. Both the political factions have proved themselves utterly void of trust or confidence in so far as fulfilment of their promises of needed reforms are concerned,

and Canada, our country—yours and mine—has today — if a prominent speaker in Vancouver is to be believed—the unenviable reputation to be the most political corrupt country amongst English-speaking nations.

What are we going to do about it, you and I, who, in our own way, are partly responsible for all this and yet honestly wish to see our country a leader in political purity as well as prosperity, with equal right for all and with no legislation in favor of any privileged classes? Are we going to do as we have done in previous years, still rally round the machine nominated candidate and vote for Tweedledee or Tweedledum as fancy may move or are we courageous enough to dare blaze a new trail?

I appeal to you, fellow citizens, to get together thru your Associations and to nominate for the next general federal election, independent candidates, men of honesty and integrity, men whom you can trust and who do not need to dance to the tune of the party whips' crack; men who will consider their country first and their party last. I know it will be no easy matter to win; I know that the fight will be fierce; I know that we shall have to make sacrifices each to the best of his ability; but what then? Do we not fight and bring sacrifices each day of our life to the predatory interests, even beyond our means, with no hope of a let up or gain in the end?

We have been told that we will ruin our Association if we try to elect men to parliament. Gentlemen, there is no need of any split in our organization—there is no need of any official organization endorsement of our candidate but our local meetings, and where district Associations exist these better still can be utilized as a medium, whereby to meet and get into touch with your fellow man for the formation of a third party and the nomination of our candidate.

"No time is as good as the present" is a saying that is particularly pertinent in regard to the case in question. At no previous time has so much discontent been expressed by the public in general as at present with the two parties.

Gentlemen, are we big enough?

AGRÓNOME.

CO-OPERATION AND CENTRALIZATION

Editor, Guide:—By the courtesy of the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association there has just come into my possession the annual of the Co-operative Societies of the United Kingdom for 1915.

I find in it some most interesting and instructive reading, not so much as regards the figures published and the business done since 1862 (the year in which organized co-operation had its inception), altho these figures and results are in themselves most instructive, but in my opinion the most important part of the article in question, which is written by Clement Gray, shows plainly that co-operation in the United Kingdom is at present laboring under similar handicaps to that which we in Western Canada are carrying at the present time, viz., lack of nationalization of the movement. To use Mr. Gray's words: "Co-operation knows no frontiers." This has been my contention from the beginning of our co-operative movement in Western Canada.

Mr. Gray says: "Much might be said on the subject of overlapping and its consequent evils. Competition and co-operation are two widely different terms and have nothing in common and certainly there should be no competition within the movement itself. Co-operators should not lose sight of the fact that ideals are the breath of the movement and that commercialism is only a means to the end."

"What does the term 'co-operation' really mean? It means the working together of all co-operators and not the fragmentary co-operation of a few in one place and a few in another. To carry out the true principles of co-operation and to realize the ideals of the pioneers, the societies composing the movement must be more closely organized one with another. But how is this to be accomplished? To my mind there is but one

Continued on Page 15



SWEARING IN THE CABINET

This cut shows the members of the new Manitoba government taking the oath of office before His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Douglas Cameron, at Government House, on May 15. Each of the ministers subscribed to three oaths, first the oath of allegiance to the King, another as a member of the executive council, and the third as minister of the particular department of which he has charge. The oaths are as follows:

"I do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, as Lawful Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland and of this province dependent on and belonging to said Kingdom, and that I will defend him to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatever which shall be made against His Person, Crown and Dignity, and that I will do my utmost endeavor to disclose and make known to His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against Him or any

of them, and all this I do swear without any equivocation, mental evasion or secret reservation and renouncing all pardons and dispensations from any person or power whatever to the contrary. So help me God."

"You shall well and truly execute the office and trust of Executive Councillor of the Province of Manitoba, to the best of your knowledge and ability. So help you God."

"I do solemnly swear that I will well and truly execute the office and trust of _____ of the Province of Manitoba. So help me God."

Those in the picture, from left to right, are: Count de Bury (Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor), Sir Douglas C. Cameron, Premier Norris, Hon. Thos. H. Johnson, Hon. V. Winkler, Hon. R. S. Thornton, Hon. Edward Brown, Hon. J. W. Armstrong, Hon. A. B. Hudson and Malcolm MacLean, clerk of the Executive Council.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

MAKING GOOD

"Making good" is one of the few slang phrases that our language could ill spare. It suggests not an accomplishment, but a progression and in this country of many beginnings and few endings it is peculiarly apt.

We are constantly meeting up with people who are "making good" and as constantly encountering others who look with envious eyes upon their success and sigh for their own lack of opportunity.

The matter with most of these people is that they want to reach up and pick a nice ripe juicy apple off the top of the tree of success not being prepared to have any bark knocked off their shins in climbing.

They are like the young lady who went to a friend the other day with the complaint that she was not happy in her work and wanted to go into something else, such as, and she named three very pleasant lucrative professions.

Taking the first of these professions her friend asked her if she would be willing to go into a certain institution and learn by experience. No, she didn't think she would care to do that.

Then in order to enter one of the other two professions she would be willing, of course, to take the regular courses of study involved. But no, she didn't think she wanted to go to school any more. And there you are. There are hundreds of people like this young lady, who think that they are not happy in their work, but who are unwilling to make the least sacrifice in order to get some employment which they will find more congenial. So they sit around and sigh about their own peculiar lack of opportunity, while the so-called "lucky people" are plodding along and fitting themselves to fill bigger positions.

This state of mind isn't confined to the city unfortunately. All over the country one finds farmers who succeed while their neighbors fail and vice versa. It isn't just chance or luck that decides these things. As a rule it is traceable to good or bad management. The sort of person who thinks his job is the meanest job on earth is not likely to be making a careful study of the best way to make the most out of that job.

There are farmers who are always complaining about being poor who are only hard up because they are so greedy for land and more land that they spend every penny they can scrape together on another quarter section and never have a cent of ready cash about. Others again are poor because they don't make a real business of their work. It never occurs to them to try to find out the sort of crops and cultivation best suited to their particular sections of the country. They do not keep books in order to learn which crops pay and which are harvested at a loss.

It is true that not all the misfortune of the farmer is blameable on himself for he has the climate and weather to contend with, but by studying dry farming and northern farming even these difficulties are being largely overcome by the "lucky man," who is really a hard working, keen thinking person rather than one who is an especial favorite of providence.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

NO DOUBT ABOUT RESULT OF WAR

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have read with great interest the opinions expressed by women in your columns, but after reading the views of "Pennsylvania" I was prompted to write myself.

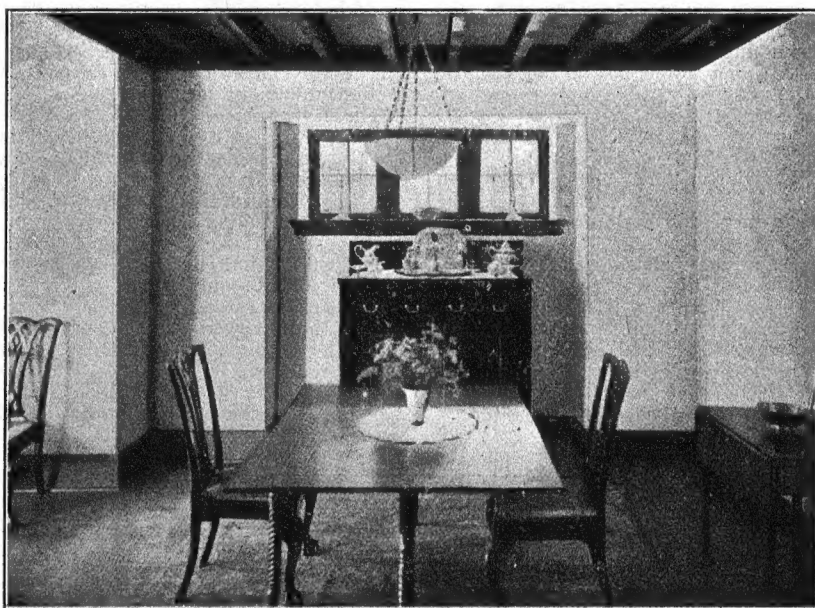
Evidently she has a very hazy idea of the real issue of this tremendous struggle. It is Prussian autocracy against world democracy and until those autocratic ideas of world conquest and domination are crushed we can have no peace. She expresses her sorrow because the women of Canada refused to join the Women's Peace Conference at The Hague. Canadian women know better. Peace? Aren't we all anxious for peace, but we realize that a patched up peace would be criminal. When Prussian militarism has been crushed then will be the time to talk of peace.

After the war the Allies have severe terms to impose on Germany, terms under

which she will writhe, terms justified and which would be impossible to impose so long as Germany has a large army. Hence the necessity for crushing her army and either confiscating or destroying her navy.

There is room to differ with the statement, "There was no people on the face of the earth more looked up to." Some of us were perhaps of this opinion, but long before the war many prominent British authors showed up Germany in her true colors. If they were "looked up to" it was unjustified. Why were they looked up to? Was it because of their superior kultur and genius, etc.? After all when we consider everything, the world has not benefitted so much from Germany as we are or were led to believe. They are largely a nation of imitators and not original. Their militarism is from Napoleon, marine and industry from Great Britain, art from Greece and Rome, and finally their constitution from Great Britain and the United States.

Who discovered wireless? James Bowman Lindsay of Dundee, Scotland. Who discovered radium? M. and Mme. Curie of France. Chloroform and carbolic were made first by two Edinburgh professors.



Graceful and dignified furniture in a good old English design

Where were the first steam engines run? England. The Clyde was the first place to see a steam boat. Autos were running in the French boulevards before they saw Germany. Space will not permit me to mention more, but from these few important illustrations we cannot accredit a single one to Germany, which contributes to prove that Germany has bluffed and exaggerated herself in the eyes of the world.

Prussian brutality is nothing new to those of us who know the people and have read "Tors Clavigura" by the great writer and art critic, John Ruskin. In this he tells us of the Germans' lack of taste for the artistic, of his pillaging and ruthlessness against the French in 1870. To read a particular part of it is to read of present day characteristics of the German soldier.

"Pennsylvania" asks the question: "Is there any personal grievance so great that it will justify one man taking another's life?" There ought to be no doubt that in some cases there is. Has not this war demonstrated the fact? What about the Belgian children and women who have been murdered? What of the many young girls who have been outraged and ruined? Are their fathers and brothers not justified in taking revenge? What of the Belgian soldier who, when in hospital, attempted to rise from his bed to get at a German in the next bed whom he recognized as one to kill his wife.

I cannot feel in a quandary like "Pen." about what is to come after. In my humble opinion I can see a lasting peace after this awful struggle, for so long as Great Britain, France and Russia hold together they will make a speedy end

to the ambitions of the next disturber of the world's peace.

(MRS.) G. H. SMITH.

CHILDREN ESSENTIALLY GOOD

Dear Miss Beynon:—With deepest interest I have read your selected letters on the "punishment of children," to which I would dearly like to add my views and experiences. My wife and I sought from the first to make a study of every feature of married life, feeling as we did that so much was clouded in most mischievous darkness, especially some thirty years ago.

We soon determined that children are naturally good and that we owe them all the care and respect due them, if we would earn theirs in return. We therefore never told them they were bad and sought in love to correct and guide them. There was nothing vacillating in our words or manner; together we always presented the same front and each one was definite in the "yes and no."

If a wilful wrong was done the child was not scolded, but spoken to, and never with a show of temper. The training began with the first meal and cleanliness of habits were established at three months

Once I had to leave home for about a week. Upon my return my two eldest had to complain bitterly about the unruliness of the youngest boy, fourteen. I had a serious talk with him and set him to write me a letter telling me what he had done during my absence and what I could expect of him the next time I had to leave home. The letter was put up on the wall by his bedside and when I returned after a much longer absence there were no complaints.

One of my regular reminders was: "A thing is not true because father says it; but father says it because he has taken the greatest pains to see that it is true; test it and see if he is right."

Yours for a nobler parentage,
DANIEL F. BOISSEVAIN.

A NEEDEY WIDOW

Dear Miss Beynon:—We have taken The Grain Growers' Guide for quite awhile and we always noticed that you helped the poor. I am in need of clothes for I have seven children home with me and as I am a widow it is very hard to clothe them all. Anything would be welcomed as I can make them over. If your readers will be kind enough to send some, please send them by freight and please write and let me know as we live eleven miles from the station.

A WIDOW.

Anyone desiring to communicate with "A Widow" must send a letter for her to me. Enclose it in a plain stamped envelope with a note saying for whom it is intended and I will address it. I will not send out the address to anyone.

F. M. B.

GOOD LAWS NOT ENOUGH

Dear Miss Beynon:—As one who reads your page in The Guide, I would like to ask some of your lady correspondents a few questions, and before doing so I may say that in so far as woman suffrage is concerned and also a dower law for women, in fact any law that has for its object the uplifting of the sex, both morally and intellectually, these have my hearty approval. I never have and I never shall cease to champion the cause of the fairer sex until such time as they are given equal opportunities with man to say how and by whom they shall be governed. But I would like to point out the fact that enacting laws and placing them on the statute books of the land is not, and never will be, the panacea for all the evils from which they suffer. And now I will just put as briefly as I can a few pertinent questions which to my mind have a great bearing on our social life:

(1)—Why do we see women marrying men who use profane, blasphemous and obscene language?

(2)—How many women teach their children to know and to offer up prayers to their Creator?

(3)—Why is it that children are losing all respect for their parents and their elders?

(4)—Why is it supposed to be manhood's estate when your sons can get drunk and use language not fit for anyone's ears?

(5)—Why do our representatives in both Dominion and Provincial Parliaments legislate mainly for the body which perisheth, forgetting almost entirely the soul, that will live forever?

(6)—Do you ever warn your sons and daughters of the dangers that beset their paths in this world and to avoid even the appearance of evil?

(7)—Why do so called ministers of the Gospel preach politics, etc., from their pulpits? It is to be presumed that they were educated to preach and to teach the Gospel to their flocks. Is the Bible a dead letter, that social and political questions are all that is left to discourse on?

Finally I claim that example far outweighs legislation, altho legislation may help towards the desired end, and that if you set out to eliminate your Creator from all your actions and laws, that He will also eliminate you from those things which you desire. "Be not deceived, God is not mocked, for whatsoever ye sow that shall ye also reap" is just as true today as when it was first written.

"OBSERVER."

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. F. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

THE PROHIBITION BILL

Some of our members have spoken to me about difficulties they think they see in the proposed Prohibition bill, and they are asking for explanations. They have been told that this Prohibition bill does not prohibit, that it is taking away the control and the regulations provided by the license law and providing nothing in their place, so that it is opening the country to a flood of unlicensed and uncontrolled drinking. As one friend said to me, he could bring in a carload of whisky and give it away without incurring any penalty under the proposed bill. I admit that the bill does not appear to have expected transactions of that kind, but it may be well to examine what the bill really provides for. The Provincial Legislature has no power over the manufacture of liquor, nor over any inter-provincial or foreign trade in it. It can only deal with the sale of liquor within the province. The present licensing law only deals with the sale of liquor in the province, it in no way controls the manufacture or the extra-provincial trade. My friend could bring in his carload of whisky and give it away just as well under the present licensing law as under the proposed Prohibition bill. All the abuses of liquor that some of our friends are afraid of arising from the importation of liquor are just as possible under the license law as under the Prohibition bill. The difference between the license law and the Prohibition bill is simply this: The license law allows and regulates the sale of liquor within the province. The Prohibition bill forbids the sale of liquor within the province. The manufacture and importation of liquor cannot be touched. That is a Dominion matter. The contention that when we repeal the license law we take away all the machinery for controlling the sale of liquor is absurd. Of course, when we forbid the sale, we need no more machinery for regulating the sale. Provision is made in the Prohibition bill for enforcing the prohibition of the sale of liquor; with the exceptions provided in the bill, in regard to liquor for medicinal and mechanical purposes, and in regard to manufacture and extra provincial trade, it is not lawful to have liquor in any place except a private dwelling house, and in a private dwelling house no one is allowed to have more than one quart of spirits and two gallons of malt liquor; and he would have to ship that in, he could not buy it in the province. There will be just as much machinery for punishing an offence against the law forbidding the sale of drink, as for punishing an offence against the law forbidding theft or murder.

No doubt for a time there will be difficulty in enforcing the law. Old toppers will do all they can to satisfy their unfortunate craving, and some, out of sheer bravado, will take more pains to get drink because it is forbidden, but the great majority will not hunt after drink, when they don't run up against an opportunity at every corner. The difficulty of enforcing the law is not confined to Prohibition laws. I know from four years experience as license commissioner that it is difficult to enforce the license law, and no one knows that better than the licensees of hotels and wholesale liquor shops.

We all admit that the Prohibition bill does not go far enough, but it goes as far as provincial powers allow. To complete the work we must have a Dominion law in addition to the provincial law. Our friends in the liquor trade are greatly exercised to convince us of that truth just now. Let them take comfort. We are bearing it in mind. It will be the next step. JAS. SPEAKMAN.

GILT EDGE RE-ORGANIZED

Gilt Edge Union, No. 426, has recently re-organized and as the secretary says: "The farmers in this district, after a period of dormancy, are now realizing that if they will they can do things to help themselves." The members in this district hope to use their organization in securing a rural telephone, and after a number of other interesting remarks the secretary closes by sending in a cartoon which I hope at some day it may be possible to reproduce in The Guide.

PATRIOTIC

We are indebted to J. H. Garbutt, of Nanton, for a contribution of \$25 to the U. F. A. Patriotic Fund, which is greatly appreciated. Mr. Garbutt also enclosed a copy of a resolution passed by the Nanton Central Union to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cross on the loss of their son, who has been killed at the front. This matter has already been referred to in these columns and as the resolution is so very similar in wording to the message of condolence sent from this office, it will not be necessary to repeat it at this time.

A SUGGESTED OBLIGATION

A member of one of our locals has suggested for consideration a sort of obligation to be taken by members of the U. F. A. What do you think of it? The obligation reads as follows:

I..... promise to support the constitution and by-laws of the U. F. A. I promise to buy and sell and transact my business thru the medium of the U. F. A. or affiliated organizations whenever possible. I further promise to be honest and just in all my dealings with my fellow members in the local union or the Association as a whole.

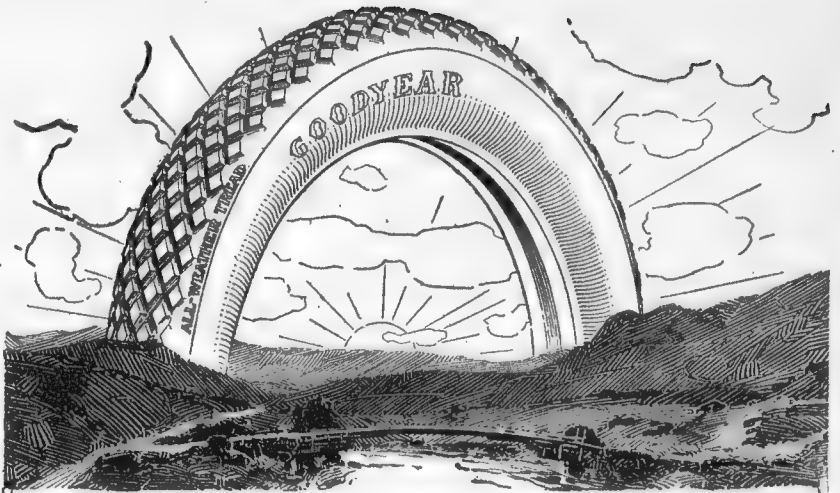
NANTON RESOLUTIONS

Nanton Central Union recently passed the following resolutions:

1.—That we, the members of local 367 U. F. A., are in accord with the resolution passed by the Penzance Grain Growers' Association, March 13, which reads as follows: "Resolved, that we, as farmers, are willing to bear our share of the expenses of the war and general expenses of the country; whereas, by the rise of tariff on all goods not made in Canada a duty of 7½ per cent. is added, all at the cost of the consumer; therefore, be it resolved, until such time as our home manufacturer assumes his share of the tariff, we, as a Grain Growers' Association, will purchase no 'made-in-Canada' wares."

2.—In recognition of the fact that most of the large implement firms have been unduly greedy and harsh in compelling exorbitant prices from the farming community, we United Farmers of Local 367 resolve in the future to support the supply firms that have been instrumental in reducing the prices.

We are also indebted to the above union for the following carefully thought out suggestion in regard to the official circular: "In response to your request for opinions on the usefulness of the official circular and the suggestion to reduce the number of circulars sent direct to the secretaries—Firstly, we believe that its usefulness can hardly be overestimated. It appears to us an essential medium of communication from the head office to the locals. Secondly, we consider the repetition of the official circular in the Alberta section of The Guide is beneficial inasmuch as it reaches practically all of the members whether they attended the particular meeting at which the circular was read or not, also, it is brought to their minds in their homes when they are either in a meditative mood or when there is opportunity for home discussion; yet, in our opinion, it would be a mistake to discontinue sending it to the secretaries in letter form as there is a personal touch in the letter form that is entirely lacking when in print. It helps to make a local secretary feel that he is in touch with the provincial secretary. When a secretary receives a circular as a letter he peruses it and thinks it over before reading it to the members in regular meeting. He has an opportunity of presenting it in such form as to interest the members. He can link them up with the Head Office so that they feel that there is another executive and a Central beyond that of their own little local which is a part of themselves and is continually interested in their well-being. After hearing the circular read by their local secretary and maybe discussed, there is an additional interest at meeting it again in the columns of The Guide. We are of the opinion that both methods should be in use."



Daylight on Tires

This reveals why Goodyear Made-In-Canada Tires have won top-place in four years.

Yet men expect much of the top-place tire. They look for a super-tire in it. Any seeming fault, due to mishap or misuse, becomes a defect in this glare.

But men have tested Goodyears and rival tires on opposite wheels. And tire for tire—in town or over country roads—Goodyears have averaged best. And so last year men bought in Canada as many Goodyear tires as there were cars.

How to Judge

Who is wrong—the Goodyear user, whose

GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA
Fortified Tires
No-Rim-Cut Tires—"On-Air" Cured
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

choice is confirmed by some thousands of others, or the man who still assumes that another tire is better? Isn't best average service, as proved by Goodyear supremacy, the right way to judge a tire?

Lower Prices

On February 15th Goodyear made the third big price reduction in two years. The three total 37%.

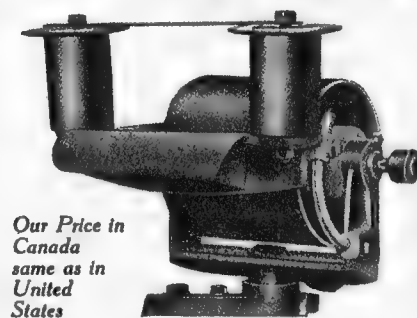
Yet the tires are constantly bettered. In five costly ways—each exclusive to Goodyear—our Fortified Tires excel any other tire built.

They mean for you tire content. They mean most for your money, because of our big output. For your own sake, try them. Any dealer can supply you.

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Set it to get greatest possible wrap of belt on cylinder pulley. Permanent results obtained. Least possible belt slippage. Best possible transmission of power. Increased life of belt. The "Saska" Belt Guide automatically adjusts itself to hold belt to centre of cylinder pulley even if you are several feet out of line, and no matter how hard the wind blows. Results: time, money and belt saved. Increased profits.

Can be attached to any make of separator. Thousands of satisfied users.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR AND ORDER BLANK

"SASKA" MANUFACTURING COMPANY Ltd.

SASKATOON

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Manufacturers of Belt Guides, Caswell Automatic Binder Hitch, Grain Wagon Boxes, Big Bundle Carriers, Thresher Tanks, Stock Tanks, Tanks of all kinds, Etc., Etc.

LUMBER

Do you know LUMBER is now selling at unheard-of low prices, which will not last very long?

NOW is the time to build a HOUSE or BARN at half-price

This is the opportunity for the man with ready money. Do not delay. Write at once for quotations. Shipment made direct from our own mills. We pay the freight.

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THE ASSOCIATION AND POLITICS

J. B. Musselman,
Central Secretary.

Dear Sir:—Would you kindly tell me of any steps (if any) taken by the executive of our G. G. A. to put Independent candidates in the field for the next Dominion election, whenever it comes. If the executive are not taking any action in the matter, how are we to proceed to nominate our candidates. It seems to me some scheme should be put forward by the executive that could apply to every local. At present no one seems to know what to do or how to do anything. We are having a meeting here in two weeks to discuss this question, but unless we have some definite plan of action in common with every local, I do not see that we can do anything.

Yours faithfully,

A. E. RANDALL,
Vice-Pres. Warman Local.

A. E. Randall,
Warman, Sask.

Dear Sir:—I have your favor of the 7th inst., asking what steps the executive of the Association is taking to put parliamentary candidates into the field for the next Dominion election. In reply I have to state that neither the executive nor any officers of the Association are taking or will take, any such steps whatever on behalf of the Association. There is not an officer on the Central board who is not emphatically opposed to the use of the Association for any such purpose. Furthermore, it would be directly contrary to the constitution of the Association, which states in section 21, sub-section 3, as follows: "No officer of the Association or of any division thereof may use his title as an officer while engaged in any partizan political campaign, in electioneering, in working for, or in support of, any candidate for office, or while engaged in any business or commercial undertaking outside of the Association, unless authorized by the Central board."

I am quite aware that an effort is being made in various sections to use the machinery of the Association to advance partizan political ends. In the opinion of the executive such attempt if successful would be exceedingly detrimental if not absolutely fatal to the Association. This is the rock upon which so very many farmers' organizations have finally come to ruin and unless the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association steers clear of it, it will also suffer shipwreck. It would be just as fair for the Liberal party or the Conservative party to endeavor to use the Association to elect their candidates to office as it would be for any party or any individual to use the Association for the same purpose. There are not, and never can be, any independent members of parliament. In fact independence is one of the great evils which we are seeking to supplant by co-operation. No man can be elected to such a position without organization on the part of his supporters and if elected he could have no power for good unless he co-operates with other members of similar political persuasion.

The S. G. G. A. is an organization of all the farmers, quite irrespective of their partizan political beliefs and affiliations. During fifteen years of patient and self-sacrificing efforts on the part of Liberals, Conservatives, "Independents," Socialists and others, this great organization has been built to its present station of greatness and influence for good. Surely no one could contend that it would be just to permit those of the members belonging to one of the above parties to use this—the organization which all have helped to build—for election to parliament of representatives of themselves to the overthrow of the parties to which the other members, all farmers, belong.

In our demand for legislation necessary to the advancement of agricultural interests we have had the support of the farmers all over the province, irrespective

of their party affiliation and thus we have had an influence with the governing bodies much greater than a weak opposition could possibly have. Should the Association become the machine for the election of Liberals or Conservatives or "Independents" to parliament, half of its members would immediately become the political opponents of the other half. Our great annual conventions would be split up into parties, one of which would gain the ascendancy while the remainder in all probability would withdraw from membership in the Association. The Association would then cease to be an Association of all the farmers and become merely the party machine of that particular party which had won the ascendancy in the convention.

If the farmers of any constituency cannot find a candidate run by either of the existing parties who will support the farmers' program and therefore wish to put forward for election a candidate obligated to neither of the existing parties, all that they have to do is to call a convention of all of them who are of this opinion, select their candidate and faithfully support him to the utmost of their ability. To such an undertaking the executive of the Association raises no objection whatever, and indeed it is no concern of this body or its officers. Great good might be accomplished by such action on the part of farmers who are anxious for the organization of a class party. It would at least demonstrate whether or not the farmers are prepared to renounce their former party allegiance and transfer it to a new party, from which others than farmers would be pretty much excluded.

Purposing to publish your letter and my answer thereto and recognizing that you are seeking a full statement of the position of the executive on this question I have gone thus fully into the matter. I trust that you will support the officers of the Association and the ruling of the Central convention in this matter.

Yours fraternally,

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Moose Jaw, Sask., Central Secretary.
June 9, 1915.

WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US

Wiljames Thompson, Esq.,
Saskatoon, Sask.

Dear Mr. Thompson:—In reply to your communication with reference to my remarks on the Sunday following the Grain Growers' convention in this city, I have been unable to secure a copy of the Morning Leader which contained the report. A somewhat lengthy and fairly accurate outline of my remarks was published, but it seems impossible to recover it now.

I appreciate your kind references of Sunday, February 7 and also of Feb. 15. I do not know whether my address was at all adequate or not, but I can assure you that I have never been privileged to attend a gathering of men whose spirit, energy, ideals and work so strongly appealed to me. I am delighted to know that the future of this great province lies so much in their keeping.

Again let me thank you for your appreciation.

Yours sincerely,

REV. H. T. LEWIS.
Metropolitan Church,
Regina, Sask., April 16, 1915.

MADE-IN-CANADA PRICES

Central Secretary S. G. G. A.

We enclose a letter we have written to the secretary of the Penzance Grain Growers' Association and would ask you to fill in the correct address on the envelope and forward it to him. We also enclose a copy of this letter which explains itself.

We hope the Grain Growers will not stop at this commendation, but that when the matter is under discussion in their Associations they will mention the fact that at least some of the Canadian manufacturers have not raised their prices. As our action and the editorial in The Guide seems to have been overlooked by a number of the Associations,

would it not be as well to correct the impression made by publishing resolutions of this kind.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COM., LTD.,

Per J. Grierson.

Winnipeg, Man., May 22, 1915.

The following is copy of above letter referred to:

Secretary of the Penzance Local:

In reference to the resolution passed by your Association to the effect that you will purchase no "Made-in-Canada" wares, published in May 19 issue of the Grain Growers' Guide, we would call your attention to the editorial on page 5 of the March 17 issue of The Guide commending the action of the Cockshutt Plow Company for not raising prices this spring and hope you will give this equal publicity in your Association.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COM., LTD.,

Per J. Grierson.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

Applications for Patriotic Acre forms are still coming in from locals in large numbers. Among the latest are applications for 100 forms from W. E. Paine,

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:	
Dist. No. 1—W. H. Beasley	Balbach
" 2—M. P. Roddy	Bouleau
" 3—G. E. Noddle	Lampman
" 4—R. M. Johnston	Eastview
" 5—J. W. Easton	Moosemin
" 6—F. W. Redman	Grenfell
" 7—C. O. Travis	Govan
" 8—Thorn M. Eddy	Bethune
" 9—John F. Reid	Orcadia
" 10—J. L. Rooks	Togo
" 11—T. Sales	Langham
" 12—Andrew Knox	Prince Albert
" 13—W. H. Lilwall	Wilkie
" 14—T. M. Morgan	Aqueduct
" 15—Frank Burton	Vanguard
" 16—W. T. Hall	Surbiton

Secretary of Aneroid G.G.A., making a total of 130 forms taken by this local Association; 100 forms from W. F. Scott, Woodlawn; 60 forms from D. Japp, Speers, and 40 forms from Lionel G. Simmonds, Secretary of Keatley Association.

The chances seem good for a heavy crop.

Enclosed please find five books containing fifty acre subscriptions for Patriotic Acre scheme. I may still be able to get a few more acres, so you might send me another book of blank forms. You will notice that two of us did the canvassing. We went together over the whole territory. The response in this district was very favorable indeed.

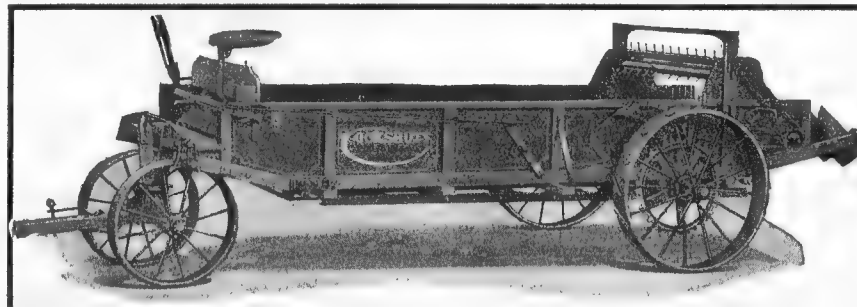
GEO. TARBUT,

Sec. Percy G. G. A.

Please find enclosed Patriotic Acre book filled in. If you will send me another I will try for some more. I am getting a little old for the work, but don't like to give it up.

THOS. S. STEBBING,

Sec. Victoria Plains G.G.A.



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Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henderson, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

AN AUTO TOUR

W. H. English, director for the South-western division of the province, and R. McKenzie, secretary of the Central Association, held a series of meetings in Mr. English's district the week ending June 5, travelling in Mr. English's auto and holding an afternoon and evening meeting each day.

With the exception of Melita and Souris where the secretaries neglected to advertise the meeting, these meetings were fairly well attended and a good deal of interest was manifested in the activities of the Grain Growers' movement.

The secretary of the Two Creeks Branch reported that all the farmers in his district were members of the Association. There is evidence everywhere that the farmers are taking a more intelligent interest in the needs of the agricultural classes so as to raise the standard of living and improve the social condition of rural life.

The outstanding fact in connection with the farmers' movement is the intelligent grasp farmers are getting of the economic burden that is imposed upon them in the interests of towns and cities and the necessity of removing those artificially created burdens before farm life can be made attractive and farming become a profitable occupation.

The District Association of Provencher is holding a meeting of representatives of associations within that district in Winnipeg, on June 15.

The District Association of Dauphin is holding a convention in Dauphin on June 16.

ORGANIZATION WORK

Organizer McCuish reports as follows: Leaving Winnipeg on the main line C. N. R., I stopped off at McCreary and found one of the most wide awake branches on the line. McCreary is a new branch—being organized last winter—and has now forty-two members. They meet once each month for the study of economic questions and are starting co-operation by buying a carload of binder twine.

At Makinak I spent two days and met a number of farmers. We expect to organize a branch there in the near future.

I met a number of the members of our Association at Ochre River and addressed a meeting in the town hall there.

At St. Rose a branch was formed some three years ago, but only one meeting was held. This is a district where half the farmers are French and the other half English and not enough of either one to make their meetings interesting. They have consequently allowed it to drop. Their secretary was killed in France in the first month of the war.

At Dauphin June 4 I met a number of farmers from the country around Winnipegosis and made arrangements with them to organize in their district in the near future.

A meeting of the Elkhorn branch of the Grain Growers' Association was held in McLeod's Hall on June 1. W. H. English spoke on the advantages of co-operation and gave us facts and figures showing how we must co-operate if we are going to make farming profitable. R. McKenzie took for his subject "Farm Economics," showing how we might co-operate to improve the community spirit and make farm life more sociable as well as profitable. The attendance was disappointing owing to other meetings being held at the same time, also a baseball match, but those who did attend spoke highly of the meeting and we are hoping at some later date to have more speakers come to us, when we will do our best to have a bumper house.

JOHN E. DUXBURY,
Sec.-Treas. Elkhorn Branch.

BUTTONS AND PINS

The new supply of Grain Growers' buttons and pins has arrived at the Central Office. Any of our branches who are wanting them can now have

their orders filled promptly. On account of having these made specially for our Association our supply on hand ran out before the new ones arrived. We have them now, also in brooch style for the ladies. We have a great many ladies who have joined recently and they will find this handier than the button style.

CASH VERSUS CREDIT

An outstanding fact in connection with discussion among farmers is the crystallizing of opinion on the question of farm credits and the advantage of the cash system over the credit system in the purchasing of farm commodities.

The co-operative movement and collective buying for cash has removed the question among farmers from the realm of academic discussion to that of the concrete. In addition to enlightening the farmers as to the wisdom of paying cash for purchases, the country storekeepers are awakening to the fact that they cannot stand up against the cash system if they continue the methods they adopted in the past of conducting business on the credit basis. Instead, however, of putting their house in order to meet the new business methods being created thru the operations of the organized farmers—they assume a defiant attitude and attempt to defeat the aims of the farmers by organizing themselves in support of existing business methods.

The leaders of the farmers' movement realize that the whole system of business credit in Canada is wrong and built on a wrong basis, which adds largely to the cost of distribution of goods and imposes an unnecessary burden on farm production without giving added compensation.

Our financial institutions lend money to manufacturers and wholesalers. The wholesalers sell to the jobbers and retailers on credit, adding to the selling price interest in some form and a certain percentage to cover probable losses.

The jobber sells to the retailer—he also adding interest in some form and a percentage to cover losses to the selling price of his goods.

The retailer in his turn repeats the process—the consumer thus being compelled thru the price of the goods to provide sufficient to cover the probable loss and interest to the retailer, wholesaler and manufacturer.

The solution of this problem unquestionably is to place the consumer in a position to pay cash for his purchases and instead of credit being furnished at the top, let it be furnished at the bottom. Then the consumer will buy for cash, placing the retailer in a position to buy for cash, thus, not only enabling him to save the interest and the added percentage to cover loss he has to pay to take advantage of the discounts. The wholesaler would be in the same relative position towards the manufacturers.

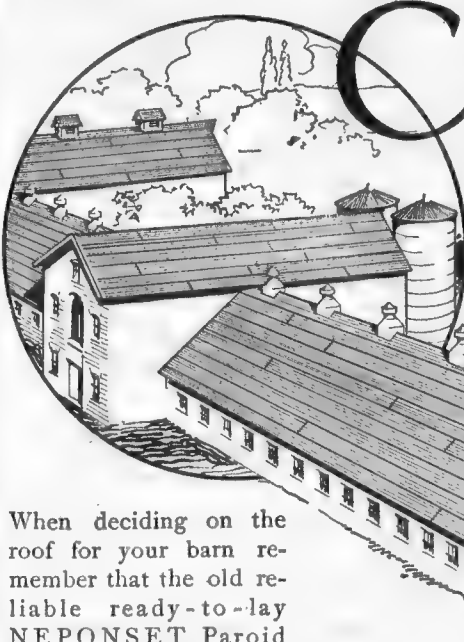
It is useless for business men to insist on denying the farmers the right which all business men assume to themselves to buy the commodities they need where they can get them cheapest and selling the commodities they have to sell in the best market. Any interference by combinations of interests or legislation of this inherent right of the basic industry of Canada is fatal to the prosperity of that industry. The solution undoubtedly lies in co-operation on the part of business men and farmers, commercial organizations and farmers' organizations, in reconstructing our present wasteful system of distribution—placing it on an efficient, economic and equitable basis.

Y.M.C.A. WILL STUDY CITIZENSHIP

We have received an order this week for thirty-five more copies (a second order) of "Studies in Rural Citizenship" from the publication manager of the Y. M. C. A. at Toronto. The Association purposes taking up this pamphlet at its Annual Summer Conference to be held this year at Lake Joseph, Muskoka, Ont.

Last week we had an order for a sample copy from a stationery house in Rome, Italy.

Does your roofing save you money?



CATTLE depreciate in value very quickly when housed in cold, damp barns. Such conditions are very unhealthful.

One good cow often costs as much as the best roof and siding for the entire barn.

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More than a million careful mothers have intuitively known the dangers of poisonous fly destroyers. They have known that such preparations contain arsenic in deadly quantities. They have realized the peril to little children that accompanies the use of fly poisons.

But for those who have not learned of these dangers, we quote from a recent issue of the Child Betterment Magazine, which comments upon 35 cases of children being poisoned last year:

"The danger to children is great, and the danger to adults is by no means inconsiderable."

In the December issue of The Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society, an editorial on the same subject cites 47 cases and goes on to state:

"Arsenical fly poisons are as dangerous as the phosphorous match. They should be abolished. There are as efficient and more sanitary ways of catching or killing flies. And fly poisons, if used at all, should not be used in homes where there are children, or where children visit."



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For Western Canadian fields the **McCormick** binder is built with a floating elevator which handles varying quantities of grain with equal facility. A third packer assists in the handling of grain that is very short or full of undergrowth. The improved knotter has only two moving parts. The tops of the guards are almost level with the platform canvas, leaving no ledge where short grain might accumulate.

For these and other reasons the **McCormick** binder is efficient in Western Canadian fields. Look for the same high-grade workmanship, the same famous **IHC** quality, in **McCormick** twine and in **McCormick** mowers. Make the most of your crops. See the **McCormick** local agent for full information, or, write the nearest branch house.



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Common Prairie Birds

By Dr. H. M. Speechly, Pilot Mound, Man.

Photos Copyright by H. & E. Pittman

Article VIII.

As a slight contrast to the continual economic note which I have struck in these papers the three photos which illustrate this article will supply us with a little relief. Also I would not like to neglect entirely our water birds, whose very presence is a delight to all who love birds. There are two Canadian teals, the green winged and the blue winged, of which latter we present a fine picture showing its nest of grass and weeds lined with down from the bird. Most ducks' nests have some down lining. The picture of the pintail duck crouching so that it shall not be detected illustrates what we so often see, a wonderful harmony between a bird and its surroundings. The female bird is therefore plain colored in order to attract no attention to the nest and eggs. On the other hand the male pintail is a handsome striking bird whose very fine feathers take away the attention of any possible enemy from the nest and its young. Owing to the duck tribe being much sought after as a game bird it is a good thing that the game laws are protecting them more and more against ruthless slaughter. The grebe family are quite peculiar and very interesting, like and unlike ducks. Their bills are pointed and their feet, which are set far back, have separate webs to each broad nailed toe. Awkward on land or ice they are expert divers and swimmers and are often called "hell divers." We have about five different kinds of grebes. They make bulky nests of rushes and old decayed rubbish on which from three to six eggs of either a dirty white or buff color are laid.

The Two Hang Nests

Two quite common birds build hanging nests of great merit in workmanship into which pieces of string or worsted are



A Pintail on nest in stubble, crouching to avoid observation

commonly woven. I refer to the little known family of vireos whose upper parts are of an olive green hue, graceful but not striking little birds living almost exclusively on insects, and also to the Baltimore orioles. About five out of the fifteen species known in the U.S.A. nest in Canada. "They swing their nests from the forks of trees at any elevation from the ground, but usually below ten feet; they are made of strips of bark and fibre and often have pieces of string or paper woven into the sides." They lay about four white eggs sparingly speckled with dark brown, almost black. These tiny birds of warbler size eat canker worms and many flying insects and enliven the spring with bright cheery trilling notes. The Baltimore or golden orioles are much better known by reason of their brilliant red orange plumage set off with a black head and wings. In the morning the oriole greets you with a lively musical whistle something like "tootle tootle-too." Its oval hanging nest of plant fibres and often of string is bottle shaped and firmly slung. It is true they eat small fruits which form 19 per cent. of their diet, but the remaining 81 per cent. is made up of caterpillars, moths, ants, wasps and beetles. The eggs are white, scrawled over with black lines like an old country yellow hammer's egg. It is possible to mistake the large finch known as the towhee or chewink for an oriole, but the towhee is a handsome shy black and white bird with chestnut brown sides and a good deal of white in its tail when it flies. In its search for insects and grubs this bird scrapes at leaves on the ground like a small hen.

The King Bird and Franklin's Gull

As this series is drawing to a close you will find that out of the 220 different species of birds which dwell in or migrate to Manitoba I have touched on something

over 70; and these last few are as striking and as useful as any. Everyone knows the king bird which spreads all over North America after leaving its winter home in Yucatan. As the arch enemy of hawks and crows this aggressive bird is quite a protection to all small birds and even to poultry. No less than 85 per



Nest of American Horned Grebe

cent. of its food is of insects such as flies, grasshoppers, bugs, cutworms and crickets. Out of 634 stomachs of king birds examined only 22 contained 61 bees, of which 51 were useless drones. Nevertheless, I wish it wouldn't bully humming birds. The grey or Arkansas king bird also nests in South Manitoba and is just as useful. We must not forget another bird whose plumage is roughly grey, black and white with a pink flush on the breast of the male at breeding time, the elegant Franklin gull, which arrives on these prairies in the latter half of May and is a common bird around sloughs. This land gull is most useful as it eats enormous quantities of insects. Grasshoppers form four-fifths of its food, but it also makes havoc of bugs, leaf hoppers, clickbeetles and May beetles. All these last birds are sensitive to cold temperatures and are careful not to arrive on the prairie plateaus till after May 15.

Night Hawks, Swifts and Bobolinks

If you see a black and white bird with a lovely rose pink breast and under its wings flying as if it revolved at the same time as it flew, you will know that you are looking at the rose breasted grosbeak, whose soft sweet but short warble is often repeated from the trees of your bluff. This bird is so fond of the Colorado potato beetle that it has earned the name of "potato bug bird," because no less than a tenth of the total food of this grosbeak by examination was of potato bugs. It will eat many scale insects and cucumber beetles as well as locusts if they come along, also both spring and fall canker worms, the pest which has done so much harm to the trees in Manitoba farms and towns. It also tackles tent caterpillars, tussock, gipsy and brown tail moths, plum curculio, the army worm and chinch bug. It is quite like an old country bullfinch and breeds freely in Western Canada. The night hawk is just as good a friend to the human race because it catches all kinds of flying insects from mosquitos to grasshoppers as well as ants



Nest of Blue Winged Teal

and beetles. This is the dark bird with a white spot on each wing which flies over every slough and in cities and towns at night swoops overhead calling a nasal "peent" as it flies. The night hawk makes no nest, but lays two eggs, white mottled with blue, black and brown, on shale or gravel or even the roof of a house. Its cousin is the night bird called the whip-poor-will. It is bigger than the swift

Boom!



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which comes tearing and screaming up to a chimney or shingle roof and dashes into its nest. The swift is cigar shaped in body and a dusky brown in plumage, looks like a bow and arrow in flight. "The nest is a bracket-like basket of dead twigs glued together with saliva attached to the wall of a chimney." It lays four to six white eggs. Probably few birds keep mosquitos so thoroughly in check as do swifts. Finally we reach the bobolink, that wonderful migrator from Central Brazil to Labrador, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta. The male bird is strikingly black and white with a buff patch at the nape of the neck, but the female is a plain brown sparrowy bird. On his return south the male drops his swell plumes. They feed upon weed seeds and insects principally and like to nest near water meadows.

In bidding the readers of this journal farewell for the present, the present writer hopes that many of them will take a new interest in the preservation of our many useful birds.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

way. The movement must take a leaf out of the book of its opponents and form a trust—a trust, not for the few, but for the many—a trust of and for the people.

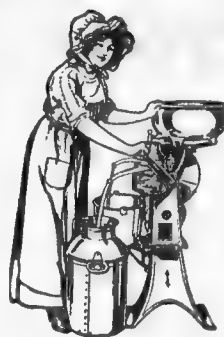
"There is a good deal of prejudice against the nationalization of the movement, on the ground that such a scheme would do away with local interest and that the committee of societies would be deprived of control. To a certain extent they might, altho there would still be important duties for them to carry out, but to those who cannot or will not see beyond the limits of their own particular society, I would point out this fact that true co-operation cannot be parochial—it must be national and even world wide.

"Co-operation must not be interpreted to mean that you and your particular friends shall work together for your own individual gain. Co-operation has an infinitely wider meaning than this. It means that men shall work together for the good of all men. To arrive at a true conception of co-operation it must be lifted out of the parochial to the national. If we cannot appeal to sentiment in the furtherance of these national ideas, we must endeavor to win over these people whose range of vision is so circumscribed by showing them the advantages to be obtained."

In the foregoing we have a very good synopsis of the movement towards centralization at present under way in Western Canada, right from the inception of the idea down to the great danger which at present confronts us—overlapping, and competition among farmers' institutions which originally sprang from the same source; also an unfortunate reluctance among some of our leading men to embrace the idea while there is yet time. This reluctance may be due to a number of causes, either provincial, personal or political, but the fact remains that if the said reluctance in high places did not exist, there is no doubt in my own mind and in the mind of a great number of my acquaintances that our co-operative movement in Western Canada would have started on a national or at least inter-provincial basis, and today we should be going ahead along those lines instead of as at present devoting our energies trying to undo what personal, provincial or political ambition has led us into. I hope, Mr. Editor, you will excuse my making this long quotation, but it seems to me to so exactly fit conditions in Western Canada that one might almost write them word for word in relation to the co-operative movement in this country and, moreover, they are written by a man who has the benefit of the accumulated experience of over sixty years of co-operation to back up his ideas. It takes a good man to profit by another's experience; let us hope that we in Western Canada will prove ourselves big enough and broad-minded enough to overcome these difficulties and obstacles before they get to be part of the warp and woof of our co-operative endeavors, when it will be just as necessary as now to settle this question along broad lines; but every day will make the work harder and productive of more dissatisfaction and misunderstanding among our members.

W. H. LILWALL.

Wilkie, Sask.



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COST since while a De Laval cream separator may cost a little more than a poor one to begin with, it will last from ten to twenty years, while other separators wear out and require to be replaced in from one to five years.

PROFIT in more and better cream, with less labor and effort, every time milk is put through the machine, twice a day, or 730 times a year for every year the separator lasts.

SATISFACTION which is no small consideration and can only come from knowing you have the best separator, and being sure you are at all times accomplishing the best possible results.

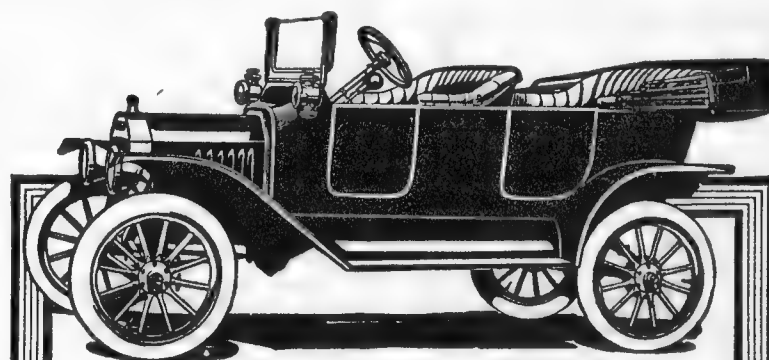
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These are all facts every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove to any prospective buyer. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agency, simply write the nearest main office, as below.

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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—
Good laying strain, \$1.00 setting; \$5.00 hundred.
G. Somerville, Medora, Man. 17-10

EGGS—RECORD EGG PRODUCING STOCK.
White Wyandottes, Leghorns; free delivery;
settings, \$1.50. Mrs. Howell, Langenburg,
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BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM VIGOROUS
farm raised stock. Have just filled large order
for Manitoba Agricultural College. Quality
O.K. Why pay more? \$1.00 for 16; \$6.00
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PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON POULTRY
farm raised and bred; yearling and two years'
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only \$1.50 and \$2.00 apiece. Charlie Giffard,
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SIX CLYDESDALE STALLIONS—TWO, THREE
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Ten Shorthorn bulls, two years and under.
Yorkshire sows, to farrow in May. Andrew
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BIG OFFERINGS AT ORCHARD FARM—
20 Shorthorn bulls, including eight 2-year-olds,
12 heifers, rising 3 years; 5 Clydesdale stallions;
25 Yorkshire sows; 25 grade heifers. J. Bous-
feld, Prop., MacGregor, Man. 21f

A FEW CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS FOR
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FOR SALE—JOHN DEERE EIGHT-FURROW
ed engine plow; little used. Apply owner:
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Cards, Sale Catalogs, Municipal Forms, Voters'
Lists, Prize Lists, Elevator Stationery, Auditors'
Reports. Everything in Printing. Public Press
Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

HARDY PLUMS, CRABS, APPLE TREES,
raspberries and strawberry plants for sale. Send
for price list today Valley River Nursery,
Valley River, Man. 49tf

FARMERS—CO-OPERATE AND BUY YOUR
coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine,
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contractors and others—A splendid opportunity
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or small quantities to suit requirements at
manufacturer's cost. Full particulars as to
price etc., of The Virden Brick and Tile Co.
Ltd., Virden, Man. 22-4

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Get our prices before ordering elsewhere. Mc-
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sign your hay to us. We will handle it on
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dosa, Man. 53tf

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risters, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Tru-
man, LL.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 503-504
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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

SWINE

REG. YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES—
April farrow; unrelated pairs either breed.
Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 15-10

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furnish eight week old and up. Write Geo.
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winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn
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Unequalled breeding; \$10; express paid; also
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sale, eight dollars each. J. K. McLennon,
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YORKSHIRE PIGS—PRICE SIX DOLLARS—
Pedigree included. J. H. Paintin, Kronau,
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March farrow, \$12 each. D. H. Maloney,
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young stock for sale. J. McPherson, Wadena,
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U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.
—Importers and breeders of Clydesdale
Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale.

SHETLAND PONIES—WRITE FOR PARTICU-
lars. J. Marples, Hartney, Man. 31f

I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELEC-
tion of farm mares and geldings. If you are in
want of a load, wire or write me. Have also on
hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade.
Sales every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer,
Calgary Sales Repository, 106 5th Ave. E.,
Calgary. 11tf

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, REGIS-
tered; 2 years old, at snap price; this horse is
the making of a very fine stallion; further
particulars on request. Regal Farm, Box
1305, Winnipeg. 25tf

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FARMERS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR
fence, corral and gate posts and telephone poles.
F. J. Bossley, Solisqua, B. C. 21f

FOR SALE—DOORS, WINDOWS, LUMBER,
etc. Are you going to build? We can save
you 20 to 35 per cent. Send for illustrated
Catalog and Price List and be convinced.
Note these prices: 2 light windows, 24x26 glass
\$1.65; 11 sizes of fir doors, \$1.75; window frames,
ordinary K.D., \$1.40; 6 inch shiplap, \$18.50;
shingles, 3x, \$2.90. Write us for Prices on
Cedar Fence Posts. A. B. Cushing Lumber
Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 11tf

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FOX HOUNDS FOR SALE BY W. J. PFRIMMER,
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BULL-DOG PUPPIES FOR SALE—BOTH SEX.
C. W. Deer, Box 205, Canora, Sask.

CATTLE

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-
ers of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

HEREFORDS—BULLS, COWS, HEIFERS—
Write or call. J. Marples, Hartney, Man. 31f

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and bull calves; all calves sired by Maple Grove
King Hengerfeld. Neil Wilson, Heaslip, Man. 22-8

HOLSTEINS—THREE-YEAR-OLD BULL; TWO
bull calves; from selected registered stock. S.
Breckon, Mawer, Sask. 22-3

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THREE RICHLY-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL
calves for sale from one to five months, from
good heavy milkers; both their sire and dam's
sire closely related to world's record stock.
Neil Wilson, Heaslip, Man. 22-3

SHORTHORN BULLS—I HAVE A PAIR OF
twin 14 month old bulls of our own breeding
for sale. Breeding individuality and prices
right. K. M. Iver, Virden, Man. 23-2

SEED GRAIN, ETC.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—GOVERN-
ment tested, 8c. lb., sacks free. G. H. Mann,
Elmore, Sask. 21-4

Marketing your Grain

Continued from Page 7

be closer to the trade and closer to the
field of production. It is probable that
some time in the future the head office
will be moved to Winnipeg.

All three commissioners and the secre-
tary travel free upon trains and steam-
ships in any part of Canada.

Powers of Commission

The grain commissioners have very
wide powers and the entire regulation
of the grain trade is practically in their
hands. It is their duty to see that all
grain dealers are licensed and bonded
and are conducting their business in a
proper manner. It is also their duty
to see the country elevators are operated
in accordance with the law. The in-
spection and grading of grain is under
their supervision as well as the weighing
and storing and shipping out at the
terminals.

Presenting Complaints

When the office of the warehouse com-
missioner was abolished the duties of
that office were assumed by the board of
commissioners. The board maintains three
travelling inspectors who are continually
going round the country and looking
into complaints. There is a fourth
inspector in charge of the Winnipeg office.
Farmers who have complaints in regard
to the treatment received by any grain
company should set forth their complaint
clearly and concisely and send it to the
board of Grain Commissioners, Fort
William, Ont. Complete investigation
will then be made of the complaint and
the farmer will be advised of the justice
or otherwise of his complaint. Any
farmer has the right to take his complaint
before the board and have it threshed
out. Sessions of the board are held all
over the country in order to give farmers
and others interested in the grain trade
an opportunity to present their views
to commissioners.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

D. P. I. Talberg, Deputy Speaker
(Liberal) of the Lower House of Sweden:
"It has . . . distinctly raised the in-
tellectual level of the Representatives . . .
a great step forward in Swedish political
life."

MERCHANTS' BANK REPORT

The annual statement of the Merchants'
Bank of Canada shows that institution
to be in a highly satisfactory condition.
A feature of the report is an increase of
100 per cent. in the cash holdings of the
bank, \$15,425,947 in current coin and
Dominion notes being in hand on April
30, 1915. Deposits by the public amount-
ed to over \$62,000,000, an increase of
\$3,500,000, while current loans and
discounts in Canada were over \$47,400,000
—a decrease of about \$9,000,000. The
policy of holding a large reserve of cash
necessarily reduced the profits of the
bank to some extent, but nevertheless
it was possible to pay the usual dividend
of 10 per cent. and still carry forward
a balance of \$245,000 on the right side
of profit and loss. The bank has a
paid up capital of \$7,000,000 and a reserve
fund of the same amount.

You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN,

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean them off permanently,
and you work the horse same time.
Does not blister or remove the
hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered.
Will tell you more if you write.
Book 4 K free. ABSORBINE, JR.,
the antiseptic liniment for mankind,
reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured
Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Gout,
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a bottle at drugists or delivered. Manufactured only by
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Why Pay Your Man

\$30 Per month to herd cattle or
sheep, when a dog, which costs
nothing but his keep, will do the work
twice as well?
You cannot afford to be without a dog. Why
not get a dog that will yield you both pleasure
and profit? By keeping a good collie bitch
you can save a man's wages and sell her pups
to your neighbors for a nice profit. Our
dogs are the best bred, intelligent and faithful
collies. We can supply you from a pup
to a champion. Write now for particulars,
IMERA COLLIE KENNELS, 362 Young St., Winnipeg

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

We guarantee to pay you prices
quoted below:

	Per lb.
Live Hens (large and small)	12c
Roosters	10c
Old Roosters	10c
Ducks	12c
Turkeys	13-15c
Geese	12c

These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Win-
nipeg. Let us know what you have and how
many you have, and we will forward you
crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
91 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG

Your Live Poultry and Produce

will obtain better results by shipping to us.
Quotations guaranteed 'till June 23rd.

Hens, large or small	11c
Hens, extra heavy	14c
Ducks	14c
Turkeys	14c
Spring Roosters	15c
Springs (this year's hatch)	18c

Coops supplied free, F.O.B. Winnipeg
We also handle eggs, butter and beef hides.
Highest market prices guaranteed, with prompt
cash returns on receipt of goods.

References: Bank of British North America
Selkirk Ave., Winnipeg

NATIONAL POULTRY CO.
389 Pritchard Ave. Winnipeg

Peerless Perfection
The fence of strength and dur-
ability. The fence with a guaran-
tee that means something. Made of
heavy Open Hearth steel galvanized wire
with impurities all burned out of the metal,
rendering it much less liable to rust. Horizontal and cross
wires strongly locked together. It can't sag. No animal can
break through it. Write for catalog. Agents wanted in open territory.
Sanwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co.,
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

Green Crops for Hogs

It has been demonstrated by Agricultural Colleges, Experimental Farms and prominent hog raisers that hogs cannot be raised economically unless a large portion of their summer ration is composed of green crops. Whether these crops will be pastured or cut and fed green in the piggery will depend largely on the location of the hog pen and the fields where these crops may be grown. Where the piggery is convenient to the fields or where hog cots are used, by far the cheapest method is to allow the hogs to pasture on the different crops. In case it is not convenient to arrange for this, it will be found profitable to soil the crops, that is, to cut them and feed to the hogs in the piggery.

Rotation

If the pasture is to be worked out on the most economical lines a rotation should be arranged. The fields need not be very large; this will depend altogether on the number of hogs to be kept. For the average farmer the fields may be from one half to one acre in size. The following crops have given good satisfaction and should be included in the hog pasture rotation: Alfalfa, oats and peas, and rape. As alfalfa makes such a good pasture it is advisable to have a large quantity of this, so that the main field should be divided into about five one-half or one acre plots with alfalfa growing on two of them, rape on one, oats and peas on another, and the fifth one either summerfallow or planted with squaw corn. The arrangement of the rotation could be as follows: 1st year, rape; 2nd year, oats and peas; 3rd year, squaw corn or summerfallow; 4th year, alfalfa; 5th year, alfalfa.

Rape

The rape will follow the alfalfa. The land for this could be either plowed early in the fall if the alfalfa pasture was not required or it could be left until spring and plowed then. The plowing should be about 4 to 5 inches deep and the land cultivated with the disc and drag harrow to work up a good seed bed. The seed should be sown as soon after the spring plowing as possible. To make a continuous pasture during the summer different portions of the field could be sown at different dates. The rape is usually ready for pasture about five weeks after planting. It can be planted in two different methods, viz., broadcast or in drills. If sown broadcast it will require from 4 to 6 pounds of seed per acre; if sown in drills from 3 to 4 pounds will be sufficient. Under most conditions sowing in drills is preferable because in this way weeds can be kept under control and the inter-tillage given will conserve the moisture and cause a better growth. After the rape is about 8 to 10 inches high the hogs should be let into the field, since it is much less palatable if allowed to become rank.

Oats and Peas

The oats and peas will be sown on the field that was in rape the previous year. If the rape has been pastured off early it might be fall plowed for the next crop, but if not, spring plowing will give good results. If fall plowed the land should be cultivated from time to time in the spring to keep the weeds under control and conserve the moisture. The oats and peas should not be sown before the 15th of May, but can be sown at later dates if necessary to give continuous pasture throughout the season. They should be sown about two bushels of oats to one of peas. If there is sufficient green pasture the oats and peas may be allowed to ripen and be hogged off, but if the green feed is short this crop may be used also as pasture.

When improved squaw corn can be obtained for seed it would be advisable to use this instead of the bare fallow. The corn can be check-rowed and given cultivation both ways, thus keeping down the weeds. After the seed has been matured the hogs may be let in and the corn hogged off. This practice is being followed to a considerable extent in some of the states to the south and is proving very satisfactory.

Alfalfa

In this rotation alfalfa is sown on the summerfallow or corn land. If summerfallow is used the crop should be sown in a similar manner to that outlined for

Calgary Industrial Exhibition

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Entries Close June 15

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for Exhibits. Reduced Passenger Rates

JUNE 30th TO JULY 7th, 1915

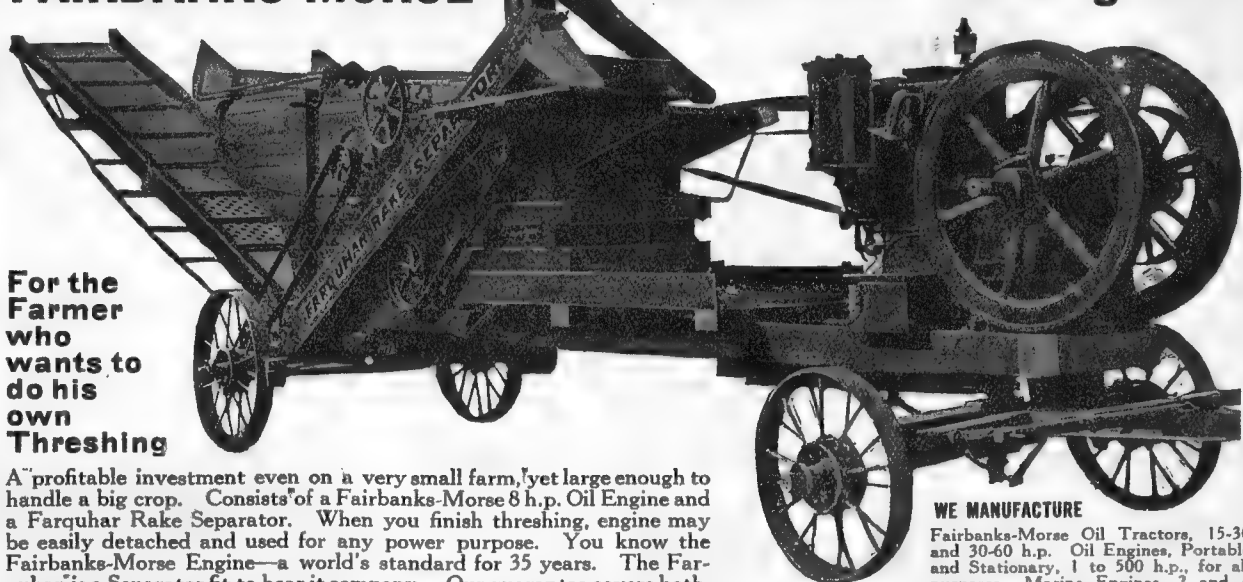
Six Thousand Soldiers take part in Military Program—Seven Bands in Military Tattoo
Every Evening—"Forcing the Dardanelles," a magnificent Pyrotechnic Display
—Races Every Day—Excellent Vaudeville—Brightest Midway Shows

INFORMATION FROM

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FAIRBANKS-MORSE

Combination Threshing Outfit



For the
Farmer
who
wants to
do his
own
Threshing

A profitable investment even on a very small farm, yet large enough to handle a big crop. Consists of a Fairbanks-Morse 8 h.p. Oil Engine and a Farquhar Rake Separator. When you finish threshing, engine may be easily detached and used for any power purpose. You know the Fairbanks-Morse Engine—a world's standard for 35 years. The Farquhar is a Separator fit to bear it company. Our guarantee covers both.

Remarkably Reasonable in Cost.

Big in Results.

Write for Full Information

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited

WINNIPEG ST. JOHN SASKATOON CALGARY
MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO VANCOUVER VICTORIA

WE MANUFACTURE

Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractors, 15-30 and 30-60 h.p. Oil Engines, Portable and Stationary, 1 to 500 h.p., for all purposes. Marine Engines, 2 and 4 cycle, 3 1/2 to 100 h.p. Binder Engines, adapted to all makes of Binders. Hand and Power Pumps for every purpose. Truck and Pitless Scales, specially designed for farm use. Electric Lighting Plants, suitable for country residences.

the production of fodder in circular No. 19 of the Manitoba Agricultural College. If it is sown on the corn land this should be well disced in the spring to work up a good, loose mulch on the surface and to kill the weeds, and the seed sown according to the bulletin mentioned above. While it would not be advisable to pasture this closely the first fall, pasturing lightly would not hurt it to any great extent, providing the hogs' noses were ringed to prevent rooting. The second season, however, it could be used quite extensively.

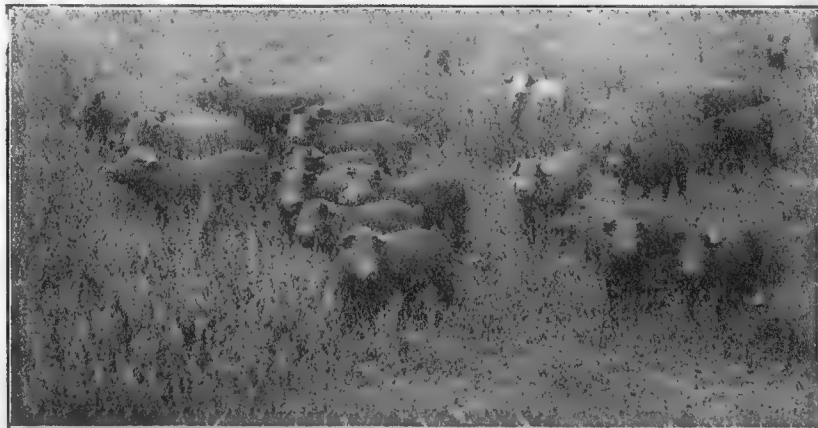
By using the above crops and suitably arranging the dates of seeding a continuous pasture throughout the whole summer may be obtained which will greatly reduce the cost of producing pork. However, while the pasture will help materially in feeding the hogs, it will be necessary to give them some grain in order to balance up the ration.

Manitoba Agricultural College.

EFFECT OF MEADOW WEEDS

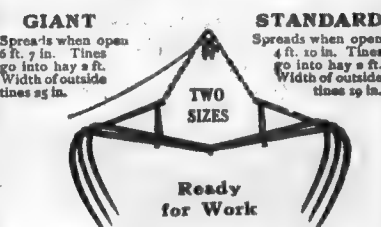
Weeds growing in hay crops may actually increase the tonnage of cured hay. But if farmers had parts of

plants of wormseed, mustard, false flax, shepherd's purse, mayweed, etc., finely ground and mixed with their porridge, they would better appreciate why dairy cows or horses toss weedy hay out of their mangers. Some inconsiderate farmers chop weedy hay in a cutting box, thus preventing their stock from picking it over and avoiding the weeds. They do not seem to realize that many such weeds are unwholesome or even poisonous, and that when forced to eat them animals fail to make gains, or yield a small quantity of badly flavored milk and become generally unthrifty. If forced to eat such feed they will consume only sufficient for their existence. The most economical gains are obtained from feeds which are not only highly nutritious from a chemical standpoint but are also relished by the stock. This is a condensed item from the introduction to "Fodder and Pasture Plants," copies of which may be procured by Canadian farmers from the Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for the nominal price, 50 cents. This book has twenty-five full-page illustrations, showing the principal grasses and clovers in their natural colors.



Pigs will make profitable gains on pasture during the summer months

LOUDEN Balance Grapple Fork



For All Kinds of Hay

In alfalfa, timothy, loose grain or straw, there is nothing to equal it. There can be no disappointment to the user of a Louden Fork. Build your loads without special care, by hand or with a loader, it does not matter, this fork goes right after it, and handles it right.

Not difficult to work

Our Patent Arch Support insures a perfect balance, and swings the fork true open or closed. Handled as easily as a harpoon fork, and gives much better service.

REMEMBER, there is not another fork just as good. Insist upon a Louden. Write for catalogue covering our complete lines.

"Everything for the Barn"

The LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.
710 Martin Avenue
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Dairy Butter

Ship us your butter and eggs. Markets are lower today, but we will be pleased to have your shipment as usual.
WESTERN PRODUCE CO.
333 William Avenue Winnipeg

"As you like it"

"SALADA"

TEA

SEALED PACKETS | BLACK, MIXED | ONLY. | OR GREEN.

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THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy by this plan. The Flour that is always good.

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Hail Storms as Usual

will visit the Prairie Provinces this summer. The wise farmer will early in the season protect himself by securing a policy issued by

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The reputation built up by this Company in the past two years for fair dealing and prompt payment of indemnities has won for it the confidence of the insuring public. Assets amounting to over \$3,500,000.00 are your guarantee.

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The Anderson & Sheppard Company Limited
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"20 YEARS AGO"

I thought that roof mighty expensive.
"It took faith and lots of it to lay out the money for that roof. Now I know it was the best kind of investment."

Leaving the economy of Preston Shingles out of the question there are two main reasons why they stand high among the farmers of Canada.

1st. They are galvanized to meet the British Government test, the hardest test we know of. That guarantees that the Metal itself is the very best.

2nd. They lock together on every side—no lap joints, every joint a solid hook lock. They make a roof of solid metal that will hang together during the most severe wind storm or even if the frame work below should twist or sag. That means a solid roof—good metal and good shingles—protection against leaks and damage to crops.

PRESTON
SAFE-LOOK
SHINGLES

Before you make your plans get our big FREE book, "Better Buildings." Everything you want to know about metal construction is clearly told. You will want a copy. Send for one to-day. Please use the coupon.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Company, Limited,
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BETTER BUILDINGS
Send FREE Book.

Your Questions Answered

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.

COMMISSION ON GRAIN

Q.—In your April 28 issue, on page 3, I notice a letter from John F. Reid, Orcadia, Sask., in which he points out that an elevator company cannot sell to themselves grain consigned to them for sale and charge the one cent commission. I should like to be enlightened on this point. For illustration, suppose a farmer sells a car of grain to an agent of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, said agent at the time operating an elevator for the said Company. Can the Company claim the commission on the car of grain or must they sell the grain to some other company or firm before they are entitled to the commission? As I see it the company cannot charge the commission and retain the grain and that being the case they should pay over to said farmer the full price of that grade of grain on the day farmer sold same.

A.—Any company or party buying a car of grain direct from a farmer, he being the seller and it the buyer, is entitled to a one cent commission. The rule of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange relating to this matter is as follows: "All purchases of or offers to purchase grain in any position shall not exceed the market value at the time of such purchase or offer always less the regular

bed. This land can then be sown in 1916 with the grass and should give good results. If it is so desired, a light crop of oats or wheat might be taken off the land the year that it is seeded down. A better stand of grass, however, will be obtained by sowing without a nurse crop, and if the season was favorable a small cutting of hay might be made in the fall of 1916. By following either of these methods a good stand of pasture can be obtained in the spring of 1917.

In regard to the slough which holds water, if this is too wet to break at the time the other land is plowed it should be turned up about five inches deep as soon as dry enough to cultivate, then disced down immediately and the seed sown without a nurse crop. On soil similar to this it is necessary to use some grass that will thrive when the ground is covered with water. Red Top seems to be best adapted for this purpose. It should be sown as soon after plowing as possible—about ten pounds of seed per acre. The seed can be sown broadcast and harrowed in.

On the other portion of the farm brome grass would make the best pasture, but as it is difficult to eradicate it might be advisable to substitute English blue or meadow fescue. For the purpose of obtaining a more balanced ration and a larger yield per acre, mixtures of grass and clovers are sometimes sown. For pasture in the drier districts the following



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commission charge or charges as provided by the by-laws, rules and regulations of the Exchange." Section 1 of by-law 19 provides that "For receiving and selling and accounting for on arrival, to arrive or for some future months' delivery, one cent per bushel commission shall be charged on wheat, barley, oats and flax."

The case mentioned is not at all similar in any way to that described by Mr. Reid. The case in point, according to the letter, is where a farmer sells a car of grain direct to a company where a price is set and a bargain is made for that price. According to the rules of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange as above clearly stated, the price offered in the country must never exceed the Fort William closing price less one cent commission. In the case stated the Company was perfectly right in offering the price it did.

PERMANENT PASTURE

Q.—What is the best way to prepare raw prairie for seeding down to permanent pasture? The land is rolling white clay on the hill tops, heavy chocolate clay on the slopes and black muck loam in the downs. A portion of it is slough which holds water for about three weeks in the spring. I wish to have it prepared for stock by the spring of 1917. What is the best grass mixture to sow on this land?

T. B.

Sask.

A.—It is not often that raw prairie is prepared for seeding down to permanent pasture, consequently very little investigational work has been conducted along this line. From the results of preparing the sod for other crops, I believe that the best method to be followed is to break the land about two or three inches deep this June and back set about four to five inches deep in September and cultivate the soil after this with a disc and drag harrow, working up a fine seed

will give good results: Brome, 8 pounds; western rye, 4 pounds; and alfalfa, 4 pounds per acre. If the grass is to be used for hay, alfalfa, 8 pounds, and western rye, 8 pounds, will be found a little more satisfactory.

Prof. Harrison, Manitoba
Agricultural College.

TO FILTER WELL WATER

Q.—I have a drilled well 55 feet deep. The water comes within 20 feet of the top. It is not very good for drinking. Is there any way I can filter the water? Would it do to put a well 12 or 15 feet deep about 10 feet from the present well, pump the water into a 6 inch pipe filled with sand or gravel and drain the water into the second well?

Sask.

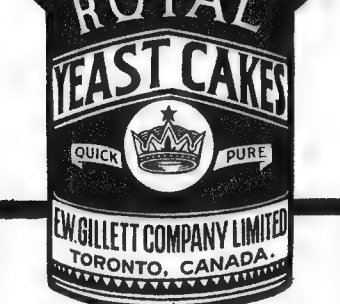
A.—You do not say just what is wrong with your well water. If it is muddy, which is scarcely likely in a well of this depth, your plan to filter it would no doubt work, altho simpler methods might be used more easily, but if it is alkali in nature your plan will not make much change in it. It would be cheaper to try and locate good water in some other part of the farm.

HIRED MAN'S RIGHTS

Q.—I hire a man for the season at \$35 per month and board. Hiring is done in the usual way, no contract or written agreement. Afterwards, when I ask him to take team and go threshing, he objects, saying he is hired to work on the farm only. That threshing is a special job subject to special arrangement between us, first as to whether he will go or not and second as to wages. Is he right or can I compel him as my hired man to go threshing?

Man.

A.—The hired man must do the work in connection with the farm where he is hired. You cannot compel him to take team and go out threshing if facts are as stated in letter.



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Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erna Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. H. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

\$10 FOR SUFFRAGE WORK

Dear Miss Stocking:—I am sending you ten dollars for the suffrage fund from the funds we have on hand. All the ladies are deeply interested in the suffrage question and we are willing to do what we can for the suffrage cause.

ELSIE STOCK,

Secretary Burnham W. G. G.

WOODLAWN ACTIVE

Your provincial secretary has much pleasure in reporting her recent visit to a meeting of the members of the Avondale Women Grain Growers. From roll call to adjournment the meeting tended toward progress and community betterment and was entirely devoted to business. As a number of the members had not heard the report of the annual convention, the president, Mrs. Crawford, gave an excellent account of convention proceedings. The suffrage question was taken up and it was decided there was need of educational matter on the topic. It was moved that the club contribute three dollars toward the franchise fund. There was a decided interest in the fund being raised by the women of Saskatchewan for a motor-ambulance to be used for the conveyance of wounded soldiers. Five dollars was given to that worthy cause. The members discussed with interest the matter of procuring a speaker from the University to speak on poultry.

Ways and means of improving the cemetery of the community was the main business of the meeting. It was unanimously decided that the need of improvement was very great. A committee was formed to inquire into the cost of preparing ground for trees and shrubs. The secretary was instructed to write to the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, giving an order for evergreen and trees to be delivered in the spring of next year.

The topic decided upon for the meeting in June was to be planning the housework to gain the best results.

The hostess, Mrs. Rutledge, served a pleasing lunch after the meeting adjourned.

BRITISH COLUMBIA INSTITUTES

Dear Miss Stocking—You will be pleased to hear we have formed two women's institutes in the Kelowna district, Kelowna having a paid up membership of 103 and Rutland 41 promised to join.

Miss Livingstone, the government lecturer in domestic science, gave some very interesting lectures in Kelowna lasting one week. The attendance was very good, 120 ladies being present on one occasion. They also gave a lecture at Rutland, where there was an attendance of 65.

Mrs. Harold Newby was appointed secretary pro tem for the Kelowna Institute, and Miss Ruby Elliot secretary pro tem for Rutland. Mrs. Lipsett, of Summerland, the official organizer for the Okanagan will visit Kelowna for the first meeting, when the election of officers will take place. It is hoped to supply the women on the prairies with fruit direct from the producer, so that soft fruits will arrive in first class condition and at prices satisfactory to both.

The Women's Institute is only yet in its infancy. When the members find what good work can be done to assist each other, the movement will grow immensely. The women have the making or marring of the social life of any community in which they may reside. Woman is the mightiest factor in our Empire today.

Man is the producer; he digs, delves and drudges to serve her. As the receiver she must dispense wisely or his labor is in vain.

E. L. WARD, Sec.-Treas.,
Kelowna Farmers' Institute.

MT. GREEN ORGANIZED

Dear Miss Stocking:—The women of Mt. Green have formed a section of the G. G. A. and expect to hold their first meeting on the fifteenth.

We would like literature to give us an idea how to make our meetings helpful to all.

Mrs. Alex. J. Reynolds was elected president, Mrs. Peter Wilson vice-president, and myself secretary-treasurer. We have ten members and expect to make progress in the future.

Hoping to hear from you soon.

MISS CHLOIE FLAKE.

SEND FOR SUFFRAGE LITERATURE

Dear Miss Stocking:—We had eleven women turn out to our meeting held at the home of the secretary, April 19, including Mrs. F. L. Deyoe, of Moose Jaw. A letter from the provincial secretary on franchise was read. The secretary was instructed to write to Miss van Alstyne, of Moosomin, for literature for discussion at our next meeting. It was also proposed, after the busy season was over, to do something to raise funds to help on the woman's franchise board. Price lists of groceries were given to each member present to look over, so that we could co-operate and send in an order to the Central for some of our groceries. The president, Mrs. Wood, and secretary were deputed to attend the next council meeting of the municipality to see what settlement could be arrived at about the cemetery. All business being disposed of, the president closed the meeting and the hostess served afternoon tea and a pleasant social hour was spent over the tea cups. Our members turn out well and are most enthusiastic in discussions.

MRS. NELLIE DEALEY,
Sec. Red Lake W. G. G. A.

WOMEN'S SECTION AT BANGOR

Dear Miss Stocking:—I have been long in answering your kind letter and I do not seem to have much to report except that we organized a branch of the Women's Grain Growers at Bangor, on March 13. Mrs. Harrison, the local president, took the chair while officers were appointed, Mrs. Gabriel being elected President, Mrs. Colebeck Vice-President, and Mrs. Dan Davies Secretary. Mrs. Barr and Mrs. Marsh were elected on the executive, with power to add to their number.

There were six of us enrolled, but we hope that our members will greatly increase when we get time, but just now there is such a rush of work. The men are hoping that the women will keep up the meetings during the summer months.

I think each member would like a copy of the W. G. G. constitution for 1915, so when you have them will you be good enough to send a few.

MARY E. DAVIES.

KEELER SENDS FUNDS

Dear Miss Stocking:—The monthly meeting of our local was held at the home of Mrs. W. F. Fowle, about twenty members and friends being present.

In response to your appeal for funds for the treasury of the Equal Franchise Board, it was decided to send a donation of \$5.00 out of the funds of our local, as it was not considered a favorable time to raise any money by a concert or other means.

Excellent papers were given by Mrs. Haight and Mrs. Pearsons on the planning of housework, as also one by Mrs. Pearsons on gardening.

Banish the bar and suffrage questions also came under discussion, after which a cup of tea was indulged in and a social hour spent.

MRS. H. DOW,
Keeler Local W.G.G.A.

Slashing Shoe Sale

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Our October, 1914, Special Shoe Sale to Grain Growers, judged from the standpoint of satisfaction to the customer or money refunded, was a decided success. Not one pair was returned, neither did we receive a single complaint, but we have filled many repeat orders. This will clearly prove to you that our shoes are good shoes and cannot be equalled at the price.

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Take advantage of this Special Spring Offering. It is a coupon-saving opportunity. Clip the coupon below and save 50 cents on every pair you purchase with this order. We are selling our out-of-town customers the very best footwear we have in the store. There is not a shoddy pair in our entire stock.

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The Montessori Schools

As many of our readers have asked us to tell them more about these institutions, they will probably be interested in this extract from an article by Anne E. George, in Good Housekeeping.

As the Montessori method is not the outgrowth of a student's solitary thought, but has been developed in actual work with children, a description of some of the schools may help toward an understanding of it.

The lecture course for which I was registered was held three times a week in the convent of the Franciscan nuns, Missionaries of St. Mary, in Via Guisti. These white-robed sisters are in every sense of the word modern missionaries. Their spirit and their splendid organization showed itself when, at the time of the Messina disaster, they received into their three Roman houses six hundred of the children orphaned by the great earthquake. More than a hundred of them are receiving a practical education in the training school for young girls, which occupies a large part of the convent in Via Guisti.

It was for the little ones, children of from three to seven years of age, that the Montessori class was formed here. The sisters gave their beautiful big recreation room, and Queen Margherita provided the Montessori tables, chairs and didactic materials. Besides the Messina orphans, poor children from the neighborhood were entered. In the matter of school hours Dr. Montessori is largely guided by the living conditions of the children for whom the class is established. In the Via Guisti school those children who are not inmates of the convent come from the crowded homes of the poorer workingmen, and this made an all-day session seem necessary. When one realizes that they work and play in a big, airy room, furnished with space for indoor games, and having doors that open upon the large sunny cloistered garden—always free to them—the keeping of babies in school from nine in the morning till five in the evening does not seem unreasonable.

The garden, with its covered corridors, its broad, graveled walks shaded by orange trees, and its big open space about the fountain, forms an ideal playground and open-air schoolroom. Whenever the weather permits, the children carry the tables, etc., into the cloister.

Brings Tranquillity

The happy tranquillity to which the children come after a few weeks of independent work with the sense-training exercises is perhaps the most noticeable feature. One of the nuns, an Irish sister, put this well when, with the characteristic genius of her race in the choice of words, she said to a visitor: "Yes, indeed, 'tis a fine method. It doesn't seem to exasperate the children as most school work does." Nervousness and naughtiness are conspicuously absent, yet there is much activity. I have never ceased to be impressed by the fact that this method made it possible for children of different ages to work together without disorder or waste of energy. From Nini, a baby of two, to Alfredo, a big boy of seven, each child had what he wanted and was happy. The big ones helped the little ones, and the little ones watched the big ones. I have been urged by those who have visited the school with me to tell something of Nini's beautiful development there. She was found crushed under the ruins of her home in Messina, and her little body was twisted and mangled beyond relief. It seemed as if she could not live, but, after months of tender care from the sisters she was able to crawl about, with her twisted leg and foot supported by a brace.

The Montessori classroom was the sunniest, airiest place in the convent, so the baby spent her days there. No effort whatever was made to teach her, in the ordinary sense of the word. She was taken care of, and loved by the young nuns, by the directress and by the children. How Nini made use of the order and activity about her is little short of miraculous. Thru playing with the big blocks on the soft carpets, she has not only completely mastered these exercises, but, lying on her stomach, crawling to her knees, and in a dozen other simple ways she has acquired remarkable use of her crippled limb.

When one visits these schools the life of the children seems so normal, so natural, and their activities at first glance so undirected, that it is easy to overlook the fact that behind all this, making it possible, lie years of preparation, of scientific training, of extensive experimentation, deep and earnest thought, reverent, unprejudiced observation. Perhaps no educator has ever approached a pedagogical experiment thru such broad and remarkable training. It is characteristic of Maria Montessori's peculiar genius that her gifts as a scientist, a physician and a psychologist have always been but means thru which she might help more vitally the lives of those about her. It is the human being, the individual, that interests her, and to be interested means to help.

This interest in life showed itself from the outset of her medical course. She was always active in the work of the clinics and soon turned her attention to the diseases of children. Visiting the insane asylums of Rome in connection with her work at the Psychiatric Clinic, she became deeply interested in the problem of deficient and idiotic children and entered into the idea then becoming prevalent of a medical-pedagogical cure for such forms of disease as deafness, paralysis and idiocy.

With the instinct which makes her above all other things a "born teacher" she went farther than her colleagues, feeling that any such treatment to be efficacious must be mainly pedagogical. In other words she felt the medical treatment of such cases, the presentation of all stimuli, must be directed towards one end, the awakening of the life, or force, which makes each of us an individual. To call to this force, feeble and shut in, and to lead it forth to lay hold upon life, that must be, she felt, the task of one whose wish was to better the condition of such unfortunate children.

It was in pursuing this idea that she became familiar with the work of Edward Seguin, the great French physician and educator. Guided by her own reverent attitude toward life she found in Seguin's books a wonderful justification of her theories. His success with the materials devised by himself and Itard, his master, was, she became convinced, due to this attitude toward his pupils. The poor results attained by others in using these same materials lay in their failure to comprehend that "the first didactic material used by Seguin was spiritual."

Seguin's method was to train the senses and thru them lead the child to moral and intellectual development. In the State Orthophrenic school which grew out of her work, Maria Montessori made use of the sense-training materials developed by Itard and Seguin, modifying and adding to them. Her remarkable results showed how true was her statement that in the hands of a teacher who knew how reverently to observe, and patiently, unobtrusively, to direct and help the man that lies dormant within the soul of the child, these various sense stimuli would prove valuable pedagogical material.

A number of her deficient boys thus taught, were sent to take, with normal children, the public school examinations. To the amazement of everyone, the Dottorressa's pupils successfully passed the examinations! But while all her friends cried, "A miracle! A miracle!" she herself was moved in quite another way. "I felt sure that the boys from the asylum had equaled the normal children only because they had followed a different course. They had been helped in their psychic development, while the normal children had been suffocated and depressed." In no other way could the gulf between the deficient and the normal child have been bridged. She could not help thinking what might be done by normal children could they be allowed to grow in a system of education based upon the liberty of the individual. So entirely did this thought possess her that she left everything else in order to deepen and broaden her theories.

As an anthropologist she felt that a method which would give to the individual the right and the opportunity to develop freely, and which would have as one of its aims the correction of defects in normal growth, would mean more than a new system of pedagogy; it would mean



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a step toward race regeneration. When, thru Edoardo Talamo, director of the Roman Association of Good Building, she was given the opportunity of putting her theories into practice, she accepted it with the reverence and devotion so characteristic of all her experimental work. Signor Talamo conceived the idea of remodeling for working-men the wretchedly built apartment houses which had sprung up in various parts of Rome. He made of these wretched and tawdry "palaces" convenient, practical, sanitary tenements for working people. In many cases both mother and father were wage-earners, and it was when the question of what to do with the children under school age arose that Signor Talamo turned to Dr. Montessori. In each apartment house a large, sunny room was set apart for these children, and there, for the first time, Maria Montessori applied her system of liberty, and her ideas of a broad, practical sense-training to normal children. It was her object to provide an environment in which the child might be free to manifest those happy and useful instincts natural to him, and, true to this ideal, she felt that there must be no unnatural obstacles to be overcome. Every bit of furniture in the Casa dei Bambini is suited to the use of little children. The little tables stand firmly upon broad, spreading legs, yet are so light that two children of three and one half years can move one to any part of the room.

Maria Montessori holds that no individual can be free until he is independent; that he who is served is limited physically and spiritually. So her first step in the education of children is toward rendering them independent of the services of older persons. They are taught how to wash their faces and hands, how to comb and brush their hair, how to care for their teeth and nails.

The sense-training materials as developed thru years of observation and experiment, form a series of games, something for the child to do in and by himself. They offer him certain exercises in attention, in comparison, in judgment. Working independently with these toys he establishes a certain fundamental order in his world of sensations. His senses are not, thru such exercises, rendered supernaturally acute, but their natural development is aided—made possible. His senses thus trained become easily and naturally the interpreters of his environment and he more easily understands the world about him.

Inspiring "Lesson of Silence"

How complete this self-control is, and how deeply it has entered into body and soul, was impressed upon me whenever I watched the "lesson of silence" given. The little bodies relax themselves softly, the breath comes evenly, and each child with his whole being settles himself to enjoy the silence. Their faces are a delightful study. Some of the children close their eyes, some hide their faces, others watch as well as listen, or rather, seem to be listening with eyes as well as ears. The clock ticks; soft sounds come in from the cloister—perhaps the nuns are chanting in the church and the music comes clearly as the silence grows.

Taken in the light of such an example, a portion of one of the Dottressa's lectures seems so full of meaning that I quote it here.

"Such sense education has a value which consists in multiplying pleasures along with activities. To be susceptible to few stimuli means to live in a narrow enjoyment; to appreciate the finer stimuli means a broadening outlook. When we see one who limits his enjoyment to grosser pleasures, to showy things, we may know that he suffers from a poverty of the senses. If from this limited view evidenced by gross tastes we wish to lead man to the enjoyment of finer things, it is not enough to propose it as desirable, it is necessary to prepare him to enjoy the finer things, and this is a long work. How can we expect him to enjoy that which is fine when he has not the capacity?"

"Thru exercises educating the senses we lead the children in the Casa dei Bambini to higher ideals, to a finer joy. They learn to enjoy the silence, the delicate sounds, the delicate colors; they come to distinguish between such fine stimuli, and to enjoy this very quality of refinement in them.

"The greatest help which can come to man in the conquering of his grosser tastes, whatever his social rank, must come from himself, from his own development."

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HOW TO SOLVE THE PICTURES

The artist who drew the above cartoons wrote out the names of all the towns and cities in the province and from his list chose the names he illustrated as above. Your best move is to follow him and first of all write down all the names of towns and cities in Ontario that you can think of.

To help you get the right start we will tell you that No. 1 represents Collingwood. Now

puzzle out the rest, and when you think you have the correct answers write out all six names neatly and clearly on a sheet of paper, put your name and address on the upper right hand corner and promptly mail them to us.

To the senders of the best written and nearest correct sets of answers, duly qualified according to the conditions of the contest, we will award the following magnificent

LIST OF PRIZES

1st Prize, Twin Cylinder 1915 Indian Motor Cycle, complete. Value \$310	10th Prize.....	5.00 Cash
2nd Prize..... \$50.00 Cash	11th ".....	5.00 "
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4th "..... 15.00 "	13th ".....	3.00 "
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6th "..... 8.00 "	15th ".....	3.00 "
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AND 46 CASH PRIZES OF \$1.00 EACH

This Contest is Absolutely Free of Expense. You do not have to spend a single cent or buy anything in order to compete

We are the publishers of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, the Great Canadian Magazine that is the established favorite in more than 80,000 of Canada's best homes. That is the greatest circulation ever attained by any Canadian magazine, but it doesn't satisfy us. Our slogan for this month is "Everywoman's World in Everywoman's Home." We want to introduce this live, entertaining, up-to-the-minute, all-Canadian magazine to the people in hundreds of new homes, who may not know it now.

When you enter this great contest you can help us to accomplish this purpose, but you do not have to be a subscriber, nor are you asked to take the magazine, or send a single penny in order to compete and win the motor cycle or a big cash prize. Here is the idea:

Only the completely correct sets of answers to the above pictures will be sent on to be judged for the awarding of these grand prizes.

Follow these Simple Rules Governing Entry to the Contest

1. Write your answers on one side of the paper only and put your name and address on the upper right hand corner. Anything other than the answers and your name and address must be on a separate sheet.
2. All letters must be fully prepaid in postage. Do not forget that your letter must bear the extra 10 stamp for "war tax," otherwise it will not be delivered to us.
3. Members and employees of Continental Publishing Co. also their relations or friends are not allowed to compete.
4. Boys or girls under fourteen years of age are not allowed to compete.
5. Judging will be done by three gentlemen having no connection whatever with this firm. Prizes will be awarded to the senders of the correct sets of answers according to neatness, handwriting and general appearance.

ance. Awards will be made on September 28th, 1915. All answers must be forwarded promptly NOW.

6. Each competitor will be required to show the copy of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, which will be sent without charge, to three or four friends or neighbors who will want to subscribe. For this service this Company agrees to send an immediate reward of value to each competitor. This reward to be entirely additional to any prize the contestant may be awarded at the conclusion of the contest.

7. THIS CONTEST IS ABSOLUTELY FREE OF EXPENSE. Contestants are not required to be subscribers or readers of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD nor are they asked to subscribe or buy anything. In awarding the prizes the judges will have no knowledge of whether the entry comes from a subscriber or not.

Address your reply to the Manager, the Geographical Contest

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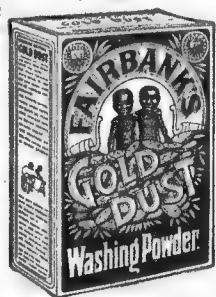
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

WEE BOLOGNA MAN

Here is a funny little game which teaches the players to think and move quickly. The name of the game is taken from that of the Bologna sausage and is sounded exactly as if there were no g in it. It can be played equally well indoors or out.

A leader who can be very brisk and quick stands up in front of the other children and repeats this verse rapidly:

"I'm the wee Bologna man.

Always do the best you can

To follow the wee Bologna man."

As he does so he imitates the playing of the different musical instruments of a band or orchestra, such as the violin, drum, trombone, banjo, changing rapidly from one to the other, the children following him as closely as they can.

Instead of imitating musicians the children may go thru some exercise such as hopping or twirling about on the toes or dancing. It needs to be played briskly and with spirit to be effective.

DIXIE PATTON.

MY LIFE

My story is going to be what I love to do and to have and my sort of happiest life. The first thing I would like to have is horses because I am very fond of them. I haven't driven any of them. We always use oxen. What I love to do best is farming. When spring comes I like to hitch up the team and work in the field. And another is a sort of happiest life is this on the farm. When I awake I can hear thousands of birds singing around the house. And that is all, so I guess I had better close this letter.

A. DOWYCHENKO, Age 14.
Stenen, Sask.

A PAINTER OF PICTURES

I prefer to be an artist. I will arrange a home of my own with six rooms in it, a bedroom, kitchen, drawingroom, parlor, bathroom and a room to paint and dry pictures in. I will try my best to paint the loveliest pictures of nature, streams and flowers, animals, houses and people. My favorite painting will be of landscapes and ponds with water-lilies growing in them and spreading their large white leaves on the surface.

I would also sell as many as I would be able to each day and keep a dozen or so of my own to decorate my parlor. I will send a picture each to all the readers I know and the editor of the Y.C.C. I think I have dreamt enough and hope to see many interesting and better stories than mine.

EDITH JOHNSON.
Bruce, Alta.

PREPARING TO TEACH

I am now endeavoring to obtain an education to fit myself for teaching school, as I prefer that as an occupation. I should like to obtain a permanent first class diploma, as that salary would support me and perhaps enable me to give an occasional sum for charity purposes. During vacations I could visit the most interesting and picturesque places in our Dominion. I have always taken an interest in books and school and I would enjoy teaching.

For a good home I think I would choose a country home near Kamloops, British Columbia, as the beautiful situation, scenery and healthy climate would add to the charms of a home. I prefer a frame house on a nice lawn, pleasantly surrounded by trees, shrubs and flowers. I would like it painted white and trimmed with green on the outside and the interior kalsomined and varnished.

On the ground floor I would have a large kitchen, pantry, diningroom and livingroom, built for convenience and with the most modern and up-to-date furniture, also readingroom containing a library of the latest books and a good selection of agricultural papers for advice on matters pertaining to my garden and orchard.

In the livingroom I would have a bow window in the south side for my favorite house plants. The sleeping rooms and bathroom would be on the second floor, having all the rooms nicely furnished.

I would like a wide verandah running the length of at least one side of the house, and if the plan of the house allowed and the outlook was favorable, extend to the second side, using both verandahs in different kinds of weather. Here I would have comfortable chairs. Around the supports of the verandah I would twine climbing plants, Virginia creeper, ivy and clematis. Two great essentials of health are fresh air and sunlight, therefore I would have plenty of windows and keep the trees far enough away and pruned so they will not shade the house. Altho this is my ideal of a house, I would not be contented unless mamma, papa and my dear grandmother, who have been so kind and loving to me, were living here to make it a "Home Sweet Home."

I would spend my spare time from school in attending household duties, flowers or needle-work. During vacations I would take excursions to the most interesting towns and resorts in Canada. In the winter months I would skate, ride and go to parties and lectures, and during the summer, row, ride and go to picnics. When the autumn comes it would be a pleasure to pick and can fruits.

LUCY J. DECKER, Age 15.
Sovereign, Sask.

QUEER WAYS OF DOING THINGS

China has been called "topsy turvy land" because many of their ways are the very opposite to ours. If a Chinaman meets his friend he shakes his own hand and not the hand of his friend. If he wants anyone to stay away from him he makes the same sign that we use when we want him to come to us. When he is told a relation is dead he laughs. A Chinese bride always cries at her wedding. You take your hat off when you go into a house. If you go into a Chinaman's house he will at once put on his hat. At a Chinese dinner the chief is placed on the left of the host and not on the right as we do. Dinner always begins with dessert and ends with soup and rice. We tie up the dogs, but they tie up the cats. We blacken our shoes all over, but they whiten the soles of theirs. We do not like to be looked at when we are doing anything, but the Chinese always like their doings to be seen. We wear black clothes when we are in mourning. The Chinese wear white. If a British boy is puzzled he scratches his head; a Chinese boy scratches his foot. Chinese babies are carried not in the arms of their mothers, but on their backs. In a Chinese school the pupils turn their backs to the teacher when they repeat a lesson. The Chinese do not say "north-east, north-west, south-east, south-west," but "east-north, west-north, east-south and west-south." They say that the compass points to the south and not to the north. Chinamen row their boats facing the way in which they are going and do not turn their backs to the bow as we do. A Chinaman mounts a horse from the off-side and not from the near side. He puts his right foot in the stirrup first and holds the reins in his right hand. They knit stockings from the toe upwards and do not begin at the top of the stocking. A Chinese book begins where a Western book ends. They read from right to left and from bottom to top. The Chinese arrange their dates with the year first, the month next and the day last. In Chinese pictures things in the front are smaller than those at a distance. The Chinese put the family name before what we call a Christian name; they say Smith John and not John Smith. In Chinese towns the drains are on the surface and not underground as with us. The Chinese never drink cold water. Pawnbrokers' shops are a sign of poor neighborhood here; in China they show a well to do part of the town, they use them for storing their summer clothes in winter and winter clothes in summer. In our country the lady goes into a room before a man and in all things she is put first. In China the man goes first and the lady is considered of no account whatever and no respect is shown to her.

MARJORIE PATMORE, Age 9.
Pipestone, Man.

I would advise our readers to look up facts about China and see if all these things are true.

D. P.

Sermons for the Unsatisfied

By J. S. Woodsworth Secretary of the Canadian Welfare League

I.—The New Era and Its Problems

We live in a new world. As children we were entranced by the rapid changes and developments of the Elizabethan period. It would seem that at that time some new land was being discovered every few days. But the globe is small and the continents were soon exhausted. In our day, however, we are pushing forth into a score of different realms, each apparently inexhaustible. The horizon is being pushed back and vast and bewildering vistas are being opened up on every side. Science, invention, historical research, social investigation—each brings daily to our attention a bewildering array of newly found treasures—The new world is a big place.



J. S. Woodsworth

And yet on the other hand the world has become small. The continents are now crossed, not in so many months, but in so many hours; the oceans have ceased to divide and now offer the best means of communication. Not content with travel on the level, we now traverse with our submarines the hidden depths, and in our airships laugh at the wings of the wind. It was wonderful when over great distances messages could be sent along the wire. Now we

talk to our friends in mid-ocean without visible means of communication.

But in a deeper sense than this, the world has become small. We are beginning to perceive its inner unity and to understand the relation of its various parts. A visitor to London travels by bus along miles of shops and houses. Next day he travels miles in another direction. A third day he takes the underground and emerges at his destination. The following day, guided by the direction of the policeman, he walks to some particular place and then back again carefully by the same route. London is for him a vast, confusing network of streets and railways. He has come to know a few faces, but he has no idea whatever as to directions and distances. He makes further excursions. He studies his map—someone has surveyed the field before him. He takes new routes. Gradually the streets and places of interest arrange themselves into an orderly system. Vast areas remain unexplored, but London is no longer incomprehensible. It is no longer a jumbled collection of show-places—it is a city.

So without the aid of a map—for no one has passed this way ahead of us—we have been gradually exploring this vast, complicated new world of ours. To our surprise we find that religion runs into psychology, that ethics connects up with political economy, that art runs parallel with mathematics. These discoveries are often positively disconcerting. When a man is lost in the woods and suddenly finds himself in his own clearing, he may become completely "turned around," so in face of these new problems, many a man is, as we say, "upset" in his religious ideas, or, as we sometimes put it, he "doesn't quite know where he is at." It is undoubtedly a trying period, but one in which he should rejoice, for surely he is growing; his world is enlarging. Let him not try to crowd himself into his old shell. Let him not stand "trembling on the brink," but rather plunge into the new and larger life.

Gradually, then, we are organizing our new knowledge; the world is for us no longer a chaotic connection of isolated and unrelated phenomena, but an ordered system with related parts of a unifying purpose. Some of the world's mysteries may have vanished, but mysteries, after all, are only those things that have mystified us—left us in a fog—on the other hand, as we learn more of what are termed the laws of nature, we are more and more, as the old hymn has it, "lost in wonder, love and praise." We are out of the fog into God's clear sunlight which floods and glorifies the landscape.

Readjustments are of course necessary in every direction. Old established theories have gone by the board. Everything is, as it were, in the melting-pot. Systems of political economy, codes of ethics, religious creeds, social institutions, national ideals—all are being tried by fire. It is doubtless distressing to watch some cherished belief shrivel up and disappear, but why dread the fire? The gold will come out purified; truth can never perish.

Among the most important developments of the new era is the drawing together of the peoples of the world. Rapid, cheap and safe transportation has carried millions of people far from their homes into foreign or hitherto unknown lands. Thru books and papers we are becoming acquainted with the inhabitants of all countries. The telegraph daily

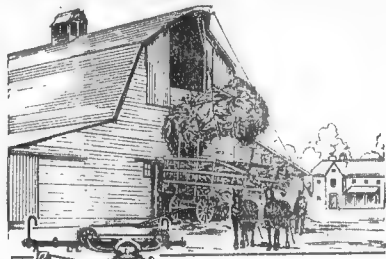
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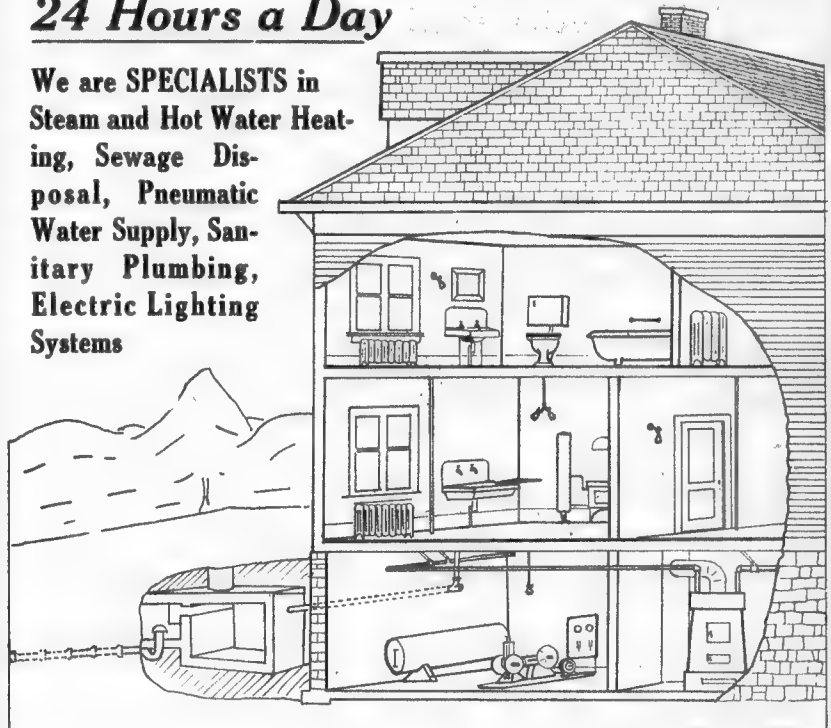


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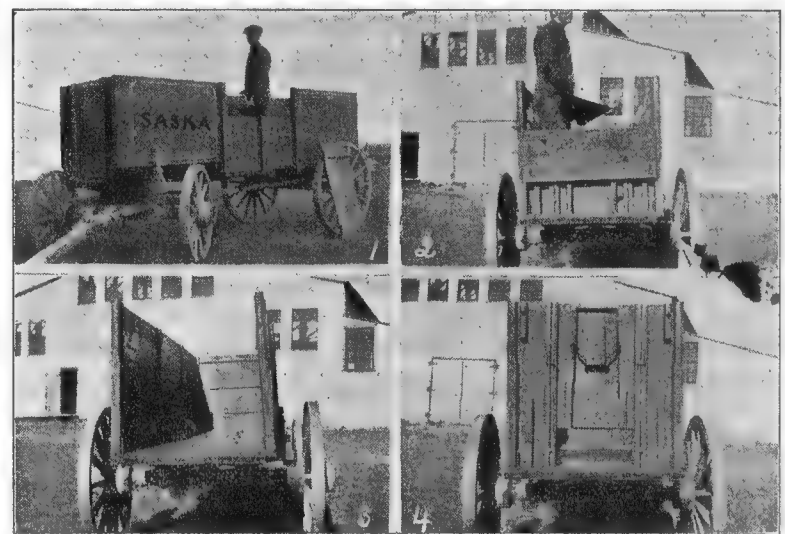
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informs us of everything of importance that has occurred in any part of the world. The organization of industry and commerce has now become world wide in its ramifications. Nothing of human interest is now foreign to us.

The world war itself has arisen out of the intimate, complicated conditions of modern life. Nations no longer live to themselves or can live to themselves. They have not yet learned to live together. One nation cannot run amuck without injuring others. Two nations cannot fight without drawing the whole family into the quarrel. Our interests are fundamentally the same. The difficulty is that we have not yet learned to substitute co-operative effort for the law of tooth and claw. The development of our social life simply forces upon us higher standards of ethics. In the earlier days, goodness was largely individualistic and negative. Goodness today must manifest itself in constructive action for the common welfare. The relations of capital and labor, the emancipation of women, the rights of children, the responsibilities of corporations, international law—these and a host of other problems press for solution. The old rules fail us; old formulas are ineffective; old programs are hopelessly inadequate. In the face of larger responsibilities the old duties are insignificant if not indeed hindrances to the accomplishment of greater tasks. Under altered conditions right action may become positive wrong doing.

Is it any wonder that our age does not see its way clearly? Is it any wonder that we are confused by the apparent conflict of duties? We grope for some guiding thread that will lead us out of the maze. We seek the path that leads us towards the light.

Nowhere is there greater uncertainty and unrest than in the religious world. Old conceptions are felt to be grotesquely out of place. Old standards are inapplicable. The old phrases are on our lips, but they have lost their meaning. We still go thru with the old forms, but they do not express our new yearnings. We maintain the old institutions, but we confess that they are hopelessly inadequate to the needs of the times. What is the true attitude? Some, reacting against the old, have cut loose from the ancient moorings and are allowing themselves to drift aimlessly. They can no longer accept the old and do not understand the new.

Others, in fear or despair, cling desperately to the old; they seek to re-interpret the old teachings; they summon history and art to the task of rehabilitating the ancient ceremonies. They attempt to galvanize into life organizations that expressed the life of an earlier generation.

Neither group seems to be right. The new cannot be ignored. We must seek to understand it; but after all it is not unrelated to the old. Many of the old lines may be projected into the new. Fundamental principles are as true for the new as for the old. Happily, too, the truth does not need to be bolstered up by some external authority. It carries with it its own assurance.

Our task is not an easy one, but it is by no means hopeless. Hopeless, no! Rather an inspiring task, for our faces are toward the future, and the great forces of the universe are driving onward.

We await the prophet who shall voice the needs and convictions of the new era, the poet who can express the aspirations and hopes of the new day, the teacher who can interpret the new social and religious life.

Until he appears, may we not at least confess our faith and reach out our hands in the hope of touching others who, in the twilight, are travelling our way?

Is this unintelligible nonsense? Then this series is not for you. Do you understand? Then will you not write and let us know your questionings and your dawning hopes? Together may we not work our way thru to clearer light? These are not orthodox sermons. We are simply thinking aloud and attempting to express, however clumsily, the thoughts that arise in us, and hence probably are arising in the minds of many.

The evils of the patronage system are well illustrated by the statement of A. E. Fripp, M.P. for Ottawa. In the past four years he has had 13,000 applications for jobs, or an average of 128 per day. He supplied some two hundred with jobs more or less to their liking, and probably made enemies of the remainder. Patronage should be abolished or at least put under the Civil Service Commission.—Journal of Commerce.

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AUGUST 14

Advice Received - - - August 18
Adjusted - - - - - August 18

We Paid His Loss August 19

That's how promptly we settle farmers' claims. No delay, no red tape or trouble for you.

Take out a Hail Insurance Policy with this Company. When you have a loss report it to us and we immediately make an inspection, and your loss is settled by cheque right away. That's the way we have settled over 38 million dollars in losses.

IT COSTS NO MORE TO
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BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY

Hail Dept.
WINNIPEG

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, June 12, 1915)

Wheat—Active and decidedly nervous all the week, the within a lower range, the close being steady. Final figures showed July off 12½ cents, while the October lost 4½ cents. Situation at the outset was very weak and values declined sharply, the selling being general while support was lacking. The sharp break in the Southern markets at the beginning of the week coupled with other bearish reports regarding crop conditions as well as lower cables and belief that an early opening of the Dardanelles was probable were the principal depressing influences. As the lower levels were reached the demand improved and during the last couple of days prices steadied down and were inclined to firm up a little, being helped to some extent by the report that considerable export business was being worked in new as well as old wheats. Weather conditions were generally more favorable for the American winter crop and conditions are very favorable for harvesting. Foreign crop advices were very good in the main and Liverpool quoted weak, but around the bottom figures better reports developed and any shorts covered freely.

The demand for cash wheat has been, on the average, fair, and no doubt if offerings were heavier in this market, it could be all very easily taken care of and a better business for everyone would result.

Oats—Market steady towards the last, but very weak owing to heavy liquidation at the opening days. Later, however, the cold, frosty nights proved a bull help to the lately seeded grains and prices did better. At the close today July oats were only ½ lower than a week ago. The cash demand is very good and offerings light.

Barley—Demand slow with the result that prices at the close today are about 2 cents lower than a week ago.

Flax—Liquidation set in in Duluth and this was reflected here, prices working considerably lower, the close today showing values down from 8 to 9 cents.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	July	Oct.	Dec.
June 8.....	129½	107½	107½
June 9.....	124½	105	105½
June 10.....	120½	103	102½
June 11.....	121	104½	104½
June 12.....	122½	106	106½
June 14.....	120½	103½	103½
Week ago.....	128½	107½	108
Year ago.....	94	85½	
Oats—	July	Oct.	Dec.
June 8.....	56	46½	
June 9.....	54	44½	
June 10.....	54½	44	
June 11.....	54½	44½	
June 12.....	55½	44½	
June 14.....	55½	44½	
Week ago.....	54½		
Year ago.....	39½		
Flax—	July	Oct.	Dec.
June 8.....	166½	170½	
June 9.....	163½	168½	
June 10.....	151½	155½	
June 11.....	153½	160	
June 12.....	156	161½	
June 14.....	155	160	
Week ago.....	163	166½	
Year ago.....	140½	144½	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, June 12)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	\$1.20½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	1.29½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car.....	1.28½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	1.24½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit.....	1.23½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	1.27½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	1.24½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	1.23½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	1.19
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars.....	1.22½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	1.19½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	1.18½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	1.21
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	1.24
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	1.22½
Wheat screenings, part car, per ton.....	12.00
Wheat screenings, 1 car, per ton.....	13.50
Wheat screenings, 1 car, per ton.....	11.50
Timothy, 26 sacks.....	5.00
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car.....	1.21½
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car.....	1.25½
No. 4 mixed wheat, 1 car.....	1.10
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car.....	1.11
No. 2 durum wheat, 2 cars.....	1.22
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car.....	1.21
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed.....	1.06½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car.....	1.16½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car.....	1.14½
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car.....	.69½

No. 2 yellow corn, 1 car.....	.70
No. 2 corn, 1 car, mixed.....	.69½
No. 3 corn, 1,000 bu., to arrive, mixed.....	.70
No. 4 white oats, 1 car.....	.44½
No. 3 oats, 1 car.....	.43½
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars.....	.44½
Sample grade oats, part car.....	.44
No. 3 white oats, 1 car.....	.45½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car.....	.44½
No. 3 oats, 1 car.....	.43½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car.....	.45½
No. 2 rye, part car.....	1.18
No. 2 rye, 1 car.....	1.18
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars.....	.64
Sample barley, part car.....	.65
Sample barley, 2 cars.....	.64
No. 4 barley, 1 car.....	.69½
Sample barley, part car.....	.66½
No. 1 flax, part car, dockage.....	1.79½
No. 2 flax, part car, dockage.....	1.74
No. 1 flax, part car, warm.....	1.78
No. 1 flax, 1 car.....	1.78½

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, June 12.—Wheat—General market steadier with an improved demand for new winters, which are more firmly held. Spot steady, but dull and unchanged; cargoes irregular; Manitoba's and Plate's, unchanged; winters, 3 to 4½d. dearer, and Indian 9d. to 1s. lower. Better inquiry for wheat at the recession in prices, as supplies in sight and reserves everywhere are only ample for present needs, and it is believed that the trade is using India to hold values at the lowered levels. Little fresh business being done in Indian grades as the movement practically controls shipments.

Corn—Market quiet but firm on American and Buenos Ayres strength. Plate offers are firm.

Argentine weather fine. Corn arrivals are large, with stocks increasing, but great difficulty is being experienced in filling contracts.

FURTHER DROP IN FLOUR

Following the heavy decline in wheat, the big mills last week announced a further drop of 30 cents a barrel on flour. This makes No. 1 Patent \$7.20 per barrel, or \$1.70 higher than it was at the opening of the war. The decline since the beginning of May has been 70 cents per barrel.

WOOL

Minneapolis, June 12.—Wool is strong at present, but as soon as the clips begin to come in prices are liable to take a drop, as the mills are buying in a small way only, and as soon as large

lots are offered, they may reduce their prices. Prompt shipments while the prices are good would seem to be the best plan to follow. Prices are: Medium, 24 to 22 cents; coarse, 23 to 21 cents; fine medium, 18 to 14 cents; fine, 15 to 13 cents; medium and coarse, chaffy, cotted, seedy and burry, 15 to 13 cents.

Toronto, June 9.—John Hallam Ltd. reports as follows: As the weather has become warmer, clipping of sheep has become general and larger quantities of wool are coming to market. The market has had time to adjust itself to the changed conditions and now appears to be on an established basis, and from the demand for present needs it appears that prices will be maintained. Washed combing fleece (coarse), 30 to 31 cents; washed combing fleece (medium), 31 to 32 cents; washed clothing fleece (fine), 33 to 35 cents; washed rejections (burry, chaffy, etc.), 25 to 27 cents; unwashed fleece combing (coarse), 24 to 25 cents; unwashed fleece combing (medium), 25½ to 26 cents; unwashed fleece, clothing (fine), 27 to 28 cents.

Winnipeg, June 14.—Dealers here state that the market is now reasonably settled and the apparent possibility of a long drawn out campaign in Europe is keeping the values up. There is no change in prices, however, those quoted being as follows: For unwashed medium, 20 to 18 cents; unwashed, coarse, 18 to 16 cents; unwashed, fine, and merino, 14 to 12 cents; black wool worth two cents less.

Winnipeg Livestock

Stockyard Receipts

During the past week there have been received at the Union stockyards: 907 cattle, 102 calves, 10,029 hogs and 11 sheep.

Cattle

There has been a light run of stock during the past week and the bulk of the offerings have been grass fed. Some improvement has been noted in the best grades of stock, but the bulk of the grass butcher steers sold from \$7 to \$7.50. The range for the best steers was from \$8.40 to \$8.75. On Thursday a bunch of fat grain fed cattle sold for \$8.50. Good butcher cows and heifers have sold from \$6.00 to \$6.50, with an odd one a little higher. Canners and cutters have been a little more in demand, canners selling from \$3.00 to \$3.50, and cutters from \$4.00 to \$4.50. Good to medium killing cows are worth from \$5.00 to \$5.50. Bulls, too, are up a little, most of these selling around 5 cents. Stockers and feeders are in fair demand at about the same prices as last week. Milkers and springers are not in any better demand. Trading has been reasonably good on all classes of stock during the past week. Receipts have been cleaned up early in the day and there is every indication of a steady market for this next week.

Hogs

Hogs have not been coming in in quite such large numbers, but the market has been only fair. Towards the end of the week the market weakened in sympathy with the east and today choice hogs are selling at from \$8.25 to \$8.35. Light hogs are from \$6.75 to \$7.25, rough sows \$6.25 to \$6.50, and stags \$4.75 to \$5.00.

Sheep and Lambs

There are not many sheep for sale, but choice fat yearlings can be quoted at 8 cents per pound and good fat sheep at 6½ to 7 cents per pound.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, June 12, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat.....	\$1.22	\$1.30½
2 Nor. wheat.....	1.23½	1.28½
3 Nor. wheat.....	1.17½	1.25½
3 white oats.....	.53½	.45½
Barley.....	.62-64	.63-69
Flax, No. 1.....	1.55	1.77½

Futures—

July wheat.....	1.22½	1.21½
Oct. wheat.....	1.06	1.06½
Dec. wheat.....	1.06½	1.07

Country Produce

The inclusion in this page this week of a comparative table showing at a glance the prices paid for livestock and country produce at the principal towns and cities throughout the West marks another advance in the service which The Guide is giving its readers. Arrangements have been made to obtain these market reports from special correspondents who are all in close touch with market conditions so that the prices quoted can be relied upon as being correct.

CALGARY PRODUCE—Dressed hogs from 100 to 150 pounds are worth 10½ cents per pound. Heavier weights 9 cents per pound. All the prices quoted for this market are from The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, Produce Dept., Stall 24, Calgary Public Market.

SASKATOON PRODUCE—Dairy produce is coming in steadily and excellent business is being done in all lines. Veal is worth 12 to 13 cents per pound, and beef is 11 to 13 cents per pound. Dressed hogs (100 to 150 pounds), 10 to 10½ cents per pound.

REGINA PRODUCE—There is a light demand for butter with heavy offerings tending to lower the price. Dressed hogs (100 to 150 pounds) are worth from 10 to 10½ cents per pound. Heavier weights 8 to 10 cents per pound.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—(Note:—Prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.)

Butter—The supply of butter is still very large and dealers are quoting very nearly the same prices again this week. Fancy dairy is worth 17 to 19 cents per pound, No. 1 dairy is one cent higher, at 18 cents, and good round lots are worth from 16 to 17 cents per pound.

Eggs—The supply of eggs is just as large as ever and 15 to 16 cents per dozen dealers say is all that they can afford to pay for shipments this week.

Potatoes—There is any quantity of potatoes on hand at present and dealers are paying 50 to 55 cents per bushel this week.

Milk and Cream—The creameries report that there is an extremely large supply of cream coming in just at present and this has had the effect of reducing the price one cent on sweet cream. This week sweet cream is 27 cents per pound of butterfat. Sour cream is the same at 22 cents per pound of butterfat, and milk is still \$2.00 per hundred pounds.

Live Poultry—Live poultry is in good demand at the following prices. Hens, 12 cents per pound; extra heavy hens, 14 cents per pound; ducks, 14 cents; turkeys, 14 cents; spring roosters, 12 cents per pound, and spring chickens (this year's), 18 cents per pound.

Hay—Hay is in good demand at about last week's prices. No. 1 Timothy is worth \$21 per ton; No. 2, \$20 per ton; No. 1 Red Top, \$21 per ton; No. 2, \$15 to \$16 per ton; No. 1 Upland, \$14 per ton; No. 2, \$12 to \$13.50 per ton; No. 1 Midland, \$13 per ton and No. 2 Midland, \$12 per ton.

Hides—The quality of hides is improving now and dealers are offering the following prices: Green salted hides, unbranded, No. 1, 13 cents; No. 2, 12 cents; branded, 11 cents flat. Green salted bulls, oxen and stags, 10 cents flat. Green salted horsehides, large, \$3.00; medium, \$2.00; small, \$1.25. Green hides worth one cent less than salted. Dry flint butcher hides, 20 cents; dry rough and fallen hides, 16 cents; dry horsehides, 50 cents to \$1.00.

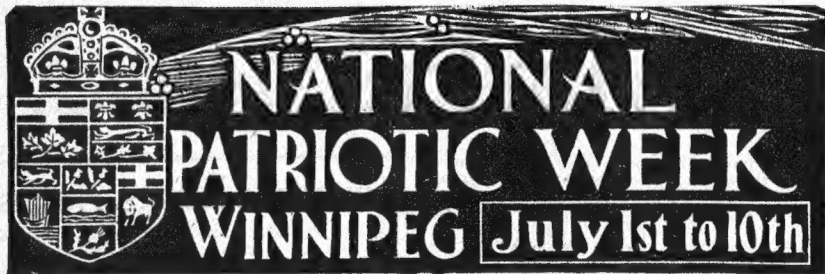
Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from June 8 to June 14 inclusive

Date	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	Feed	2CW	3CW	OATS	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	BARLEY	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.	FLAX
June 8	129½	127½	119½	115½	103½	98½	99½	55	53½	53½	52½	51½	71½	..	..	..	164½	161½	..	..	..
9	125	122½	118½	115½	103½	98½	..	52½	51½	51½	50	49	..	..	..	..	162½	159½	..	..	..
10	120½	118	115	110½	103½	98½	..	53½	52½	52½	50½	49½	71½	..	..	..	150	147	..	..	..
11	121½	119	116	111½	104½	101½	99½	54½	52½	52½	51½	50½	..	64	62	62	154½	151½	..	..	..
12	122	117½	117½	113	106	101	..	54½	53½	53½	51½	50½	..	64	62	62	155	152	..	..	..
14	121	118½	115½	110½	103½	98½	..	55	53½	53½	52½	51½	..	..	..	..	154	151	..	..	..
Week ago	128	126½	122½	118½	112	107	..	53½	51½	51½	..	..	..	..	..	..	161½	158½	..	..	..
Year ago	93½	92½	90½	86½	80	75	70	38½	38½	38½	37½	37½	55½	54	50	49½	139½	136½	124½	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg June 14	Year Ago	Toronto June 11	Calgary June 12	Chicago June 12	St. Paul June 12
Cattle	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c
Choice steers, dry feed.....	8.00-8.50	7.50-7.75	8.00-8.35	7.25-7.50	7.00-7.25	6.85-9.50
Best butcher steers and heifers	7.15-7.75	7.25-7.50	7.85-8.15	7.00-7.25	6.85-9.50	5.00-8.75
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers.....	6.35-7.10	6.50-7.00	7.85	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.50	4.50-7.50
Best fat cows.....	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.25	6.75-7.50	6.00-6.50	5.00-6.00	3.20-8.35
Medium cows.....	5.75-6.25	5.25-5.50	6.00-6.50	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.00	3.50-7.00
Common cows.....	4.25-5.00	4.75-5.00	4.00-5.50	1.75-3.00	..	5.25-7.50
Choice heifers.....	7.00-7.50	..	..	..	..	4.50-7.25
Best bulls.....	5.25-5.50	5.50-6.00	..	4.25-5.75	..	..
Common and medium bulls.....	4.85-5.25	4.50-5.00	..	5.75-6.25	..	..
Best feeding steers.....	..	..	6.50-7.50	..	..	..
Best stocker steers.....	6.00-6.25	..	5.50-6.50	..	..	..
Best milkers and springers (each).....	\$60-\$75	\$60-\$80	\$65-\$85	\$65-\$80	..	..
Common milkers and springers (each).....	\$38-\$45	\$45-\$55	..	\$60-\$65	..	..
Hogs	..	..	..	..	..	..
Choice hogs.....	\$8.25-\$8.35	\$7.10	\$9.75-\$10	\$8.50	\$7.75	\$7-30
Heavy sows.....	\$6.00-\$6.50	\$5.75	..	..	\$6.95-\$7.15	..
Stags.....	\$4.50-\$5.00	\$4.80	..	..	..	..
Sheep and Lambs	..	..	..	..	..	..
Choice lambs.....	\$8 yearlings	\$5.00 each	\$10-12 springers	\$7.50	\$6.00-\$7.00	\$6.00-\$7.00
Best killing sheep.....	\$6.50-\$7.00	\$5.00-\$5.50	\$6.00	\$6.50	\$7.75-10.35	\$5.00-\$6.00

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg June 14	Year Ago	Calgary June 12	Saskatoon June 12	Regina June 12	Brandon June
Butter (per lb.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fancy dairy.....	17c-19c	21c	27½c	23c-25c	23c-25c	..
No. 1 dairy.....	18c	16c-17c	20c-25c	18c-20c	20c	..
Good round lts.....	16c-17c	15c-16c	..	17c	18c-20c	..
Eggs (per doz.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Strictly new laid.....	15c-16c	18c-20c	20c-22½c	17c-20c	18c	..
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	..	..
In sacks, per bushel.....	50c-55c	\$1.00-\$1.10	75c	85c	90c	..
Milk and Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweet cream (per lb. butterfat).....	27c	38c	26c-28c	..	33c	..
Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butterfat).....	22c	25c-24c	24c	..	27c	..
Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.).....	\$2.00	\$1.50	47c per lb. of butterfat	..	\$2.00	..
Dressed Poultry	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roosters.....	14c	10c	10c	40c-85c each	14c	..
Fowl.....	12c	13c	12c	80c-\$1.00	10c	..
Ducks.....	14c	12c	..	80c	..	..
Geese.....	..	..	..	\$1.50	..	..
Turkeys.....	14c	14c	15c	1.00-2.50	..	..
Hay (per ton)	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. 1 Red Top.....	\$17	\$16	\$13	\$8	\$20	..
No. 1 Upland.....	\$14	\$14-\$15	..	\$13	\$15	..
No. 1 Timothy.....	\$21	\$19-\$21	\$18	\$16
No. 1 Midland.....	\$13



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Commencing Thursday, July 1st, with a

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With 50 Organizations, Representing 10,000 Members, Participating

From then until Saturday, July 10th, a continuous Round of Clean, Healthy, Wholesome

Sport and Enjoyment, comprising:

Horse Show	Boat Races	Highland Cadets
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AND 50 OTHER FEATURES

The biggest and best of successful annual events combined under one management for a common cause—every dollar netted goes to the Red Cross and Patriotic Funds for the aid of sick and wounded soldiers at the front and their dependents at home. YOUR participation will not only help to realize a great cash contribution to this worthy cause, but provide you yourself a pleasant and profitable vacation.

Educational Entertaining Patriotic
10 BIG DAYS NEW FEATURES DAILY
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are in position to give good service to you and your family. The Guide will not knowingly carry the advertising of any unreliable concern. In writing to the advertiser, be sure to mention that you saw his announcement in The Guide, Winnipeg. It will insure good service.

THE IMPERIAL BANK

The annual report of the Imperial Bank of Canada, presented to the shareholders at the fortieth annual meeting of the bank, held recently at Toronto, was entirely satisfactory to the shareholders despite the business depression from which the country generally is suffering. In order to strengthen its position so as to be ready for all emergencies, the cash on hand and immediately available assets have been increased during the past year, and this, together with a slightly smaller volume of business has resulted in the profits of the year falling somewhat below those of the previous twelve months. Net profits, however, reached the respectable figure of \$1,031,359.08, while no less than \$1,265,919.12 was brought forward from profit and loss account. This enabled the payment of the usual dividends of 12 per cent., amounting to \$840,000, after allowing \$400,000 for depreciation of securities and other contingencies and generous contributions to the officers' pension and patriotic funds, leaving \$1,012,989.23 to be carried forward. The bank has a paid up capital of \$7,000,000 with a reserve fund of an equal amount.

Peleg Howland, who gave his first annual address as president, was very frank in setting forth present business conditions. Mr. Howland pointed out that in spite of the large war orders received by many Canadian factories, building, immigration, railway receipts and bank clearings had declined considerably, and stated that the "period of retrenchment" had been begun before the war and if hostilities had not broken out the country would undoubtedly have been facing a more serious commercial condition than that which exists today.

The realization of a record wheat crop and good prices, he said, would go a long way towards bringing about liquidation, "but would not restore the prosperity which we so long enjoyed, and which it would seem to me can only come again as a slow process, when the needs of the country have grown to require the over supply of equipment of all descriptions, which has been provided thru the optimism of the lender and of the borrower."

PIGS POISONED BY SALT

One morning we gave to ten pure bred Poland China gilts three pounds of crushed rock salt which they ate greedily. The next morning we found two of their number dead and six others in spasms from which they died during the day. The other two, being smaller, were crowded away from the trough and so did not get much, or any, of the salt. We made a postmortem examination of two of the pigs and found nothing wrong with them except that the livers were soft.

They had had all the charcoal they would eat and had been fed on shorts, slop, and sound corn. They were in good condition and had warm quarters. We usually keep a trough of salt before our pigs.

I am sending a sample of the salt. Kindly advise us regarding our difficulties.—H. T., Adams County.

There seems to be no doubt but that the gilts were poisoned with the salt. Salt acts as an irritant to the stomach and bowels. Under ordinary conditions it may be placed in front of hogs even in large quantities and they will eat very little. However, if they have not had access to salt very recently they will greedily consume large quantities of it with very disastrous effects. It takes but a few minutes after eating salt for symptoms of poisoning to develop.

The hogs will first be noted to be restless. They run about the feedlot in an uncertain sort of manner and squeal more than common. They will lie down for a moment and then jump up again and run along the fence squealing and stamping their feet. Finally the irritation becomes more marked, the animals begin to froth at the mouth and are seized with convulsions in the course of which the muscles become rigid and the hogs throw themselves about in a violent manner. Vomiting is usually a prominent symptom. Pain becomes severe as the cases proceed. Finally the animals begin to pass into a sort of stupor. The hind parts become paralyzed and death is preceded by convulsions. In some cases a very pronounced watery diarrhea is present. You did not mention the symptoms exhibited by your pigs. I shall be glad, however, to have you write me whether

15.95 Upward ON TRIAL

AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION, to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream.

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The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write for our handsome free catalog. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BOX 3210 Bainbridge, N. Y.**

Saves a Team

4 H. P. Cushman on a Binder. Same Engine Does All Other Farm Work.

The one successful Binder Engine. Attachments for any binder. Two horses easily pull 8-ft. binder in heavy grain, as engine drives sickle and all machinery.

Cushman Binder Engines

Throttle Governed. Very light weight, 4 H. P. only 190 lbs., 8 H. P. only 320 lbs. Forced water cooling system prevents overheating. Run at any speed. Friction Clutch Pulley. Ask for free book.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Ltd.
 284 Princess St., Winnipeg

Wanted: 200,000 lbs.

WOOL

We will pay for all shipments made this month: **20c.** per lb. delivered here. We must have it for army orders, so ship at once. We supply wool sacks free for shipments of 500 lbs. and over.

North West Hide & Fur Co.
 278 Rupert Ave., Winnipeg

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Public Press Limited will be held in the offices of the Company on Wednesday, July 14th, 1915, at 8 p.m.

W. H. QUINN, Sec.-Treas.

or not the symptoms which I have described agree with those which you noted.

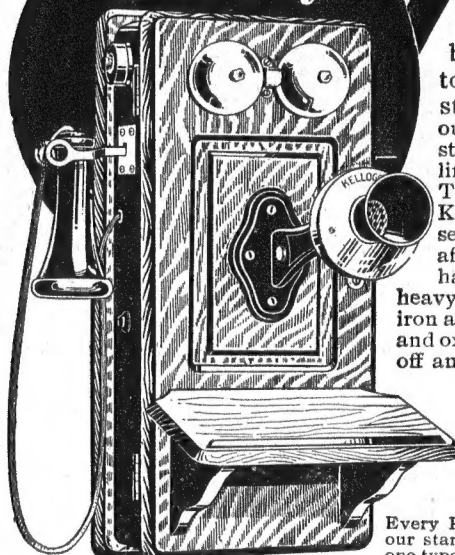
Salt is necessary for all animals and pigs in particular. It should be kept before them at all times either as rock salt or as fine salt. We prefer to mix the salt with charcoal and coppers, using 25 pounds of charcoal and 10 pounds of salt and two pounds of coppers. Hogs will eat considerable quantities of this and it will do much toward keeping them in good condition.—F. B. Hadley, Veterinarian, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

SWORD-SWALLOWING A TRIFLE

Apparently the virility of the British soldier is boundless. A friend who travelled from Scotland to London with one tells me that in a conversation the soldier remarked that he had been a trifle unlucky in Flanders. The misfortune consisted of a shrapnel wound upon the scalp, a bullet wound thru the left wrist, a shrapnel wound in the left thigh, and a bullet wound thru the stomach. The soldier, however, beyond admitting that at times he felt a little debilitated, thought little of his injuries, and on his arrival in London he asked my friend if he knew any place where dancing took place as he was keen on having a dance again.—London Citizen.

RED CROSS FUND
 Previously acknowledged.....\$105.00
 Wm. W. Gould, Edwin, Man.....5.00
\$110.00

Telephone Economy



THE Kellogg farm telephone will save you money because: It is carefully made of the best material. It is easy to install and simple in construction. It does not get out of order easily, and is constructed for the heaviest farm line service. It is long lived. Thousands and thousands of Kellogg telephones are now in service over ten years. It is not affected by climatic conditions; has proper insulation of all parts; heavy nickeling of outside metal; iron and steel parts are copper plated and oxidized—they cannot rust, scale off and cause short circuits.

Kellogg Telephones

Every Kellogg telephone is equipped with our standard transmitter, over a million of one type in service today. Every transmitter is guaranteed against inherent defects for five years. This phone will ring over the longest, heaviest loaded farm lines. It can be equipped with a condenser, vastly improving the service of your lines. It can be equipped with a push button, enabling you to call central secretly and call other parties without disturbing your neighbors.

"Use is the test," judging solely by the service this telephone is giving today in all parts of the world. It will give you telephone transmission superior to anything on the market. It is the master telephone. Write today for our bulletins describing in plain language just how the Kellogg telephone will do these things for you. Write for Bulletin 70 G

CANADA WEST ELECTRIC, Ltd., Regina, Sask.
Agents for Standard Kellogg Telephone Equipment

Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians

If you have a Stallion that you have had for three or more years, that is sure, and wish to exchange on a younger or a better one, we can give you a pick out of a splendid assortment that are right in every way and are all acclimated. If you do not wish to deal till after the season, write us now and we can look you up at our leisure.

VANSTONE & ROGERS, 503 Tribune Building, Winnipeg
or JAS. BROOKS, Mgr., Vanstone & Rogers, N. Battleford, Sask.



BROOKSIDE HOLSTEINS

Females of all Ages for Sale

In order to make room for our spring crop of calves we are prepared to sell twenty of our females. We will sell any animal in the herd at prices according to value based on breeding, or record, or both. We have a few young bulls; also a number of calves sired by "PONTIAC KORNDYKE JOHANNA," No. 15924. Our herd contains the best blood in the Holstein breed.

MICHENER BROS., Red Deer, Alta.

Shellbrook Pure Bred Stock Farm

Berkshires, Herefords Shropshires

**FOR SALE—10 Pure Bred
HEREFORD BULLS
Rising One Year**

For sale by carload or retail
All ages—both sexes
Write for prices

Pedigrees Guaranteed

E. S. CLINCH - SHELLBROOK, SASK.

Clydesdales - Shorthorns - Shropshire - Oxfordshire

Beef and Dual Purpose Strain

Big selection of high-class animals of both sexes of above breeds always on hand. Write for particulars. We won last year—11 Champions, 9 Reserves, 2 Gold Medals, 3 Silver Medals, 48 Firsts and 26 Seconds. **PRICES AND TERMS VERY ATTRACTIVE.**

GOLDEN WEST BALGREGGAN
P. M. BRETT - P.O. Box 2089, Calgary, Alta. - Phone M1003

CLYDESDALES—SHIRES

Imported Stallions—ages two to seven years old. Prize winners. Fashionably bred. Sired by such well known horses as Baron Kelvin, by Baron's Pride; Everlasting; Quicksilver, by Silver Cup; Mendel; Cyllene, by Baron of Buchlyvie; Royal Abundance, etc. Prices very reasonable.—**F. SCHROEDER & SON, Midnapore, Alberta.**

TAMWORTHS WHITE LEGHORNS AYRSHIRES

BACON EGGS CREAM

"In time of war prepare for peace." NOW, better than ever, will it pay you to raise good stock. Order your Herd Boar, Herd Bull and Cockerels from **HIGH HOW STOCK FARM, I can please you**
THOS. NOBLE - DAYSLAND, ALTA.

If your present herd is not quite up to standard BUY A GOOD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL and he will transform the poorest herd into a profitable one within four or five years. The pure-bred sire is the corner-stone of the dairy industry. Or buy a few good registered females and reach the goal of success more quickly.

W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary Holstein-Friesian Association, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th April, 1915.

LIABILITIES.

1. To the Shareholders.	
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$ 7,000,000.00
Rest or Reserve Fund.....	7,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	175,710.00
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account.....	245,140.70
	\$14,420,850.70
2. To the Public.	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation.....	\$ 6,204,069.00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	12,692,061.44
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date of statement).....	50,037,101.89
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	933,204.92
Balances due to Banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries.....	1,207,076.30
Bills payable.....	
Acceptances under letters of credit.....	696,100.26
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....	
	\$86,190,464.51

ASSETS

Current Coin held (see also deposit in Central Gold Reserve).....	\$ 2,693,330.53
Dominion Notes held.....	12,732,618.75
Notes of other Banks.....	564,711.00
Cheques on other Banks.....	2,833,748.30
Balances due by other Banks in Canada.....	3,110.67
Balances due by Banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	2,232,655.91
Dominion and Provincial Government securities, not exceeding market value.....	583,997.72
Canadian Municipal securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities, other than Canadian, not exceeding market value.....	903,667.02
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value.....	4,968,195.58
Call Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks.....	3,606,342.89
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	964,193.14
	\$32,086,571.51
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less Rebate of Interest).....	47,401,858.68
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less Rebate of Interest).....	100,240.32
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra.....	696,100.26
Real Estate other than bank premises.....	118,816.77
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for.....	144,721.63
Bank Premises, at not more than cost less amounts written off.....	4,166,147.94
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	335,000.00
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve.....	1,000,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	141,007.40
	\$86,190,464.51

K. W. BLACKWELL,
Vice-President

E. F. HEBDEN,
General Manager

Report of the auditors to the shareholders of the Merchants Bank of Canada.

In accordance with the provisions of sub-Sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act we report to the shareholders as follows:—

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books of Account and other records of the Bank at the Chief Office and with the signed returns from the Branches and Agencies.

We have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office against the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank as on April 30th, 1915, and at a different time during the year and found them to agree with such entries. We have also attended at several of the Branches during the year and checked the cash and verified the securities held at the dates of our attendance and found them to agree with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank, and the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

VIVIAN HARCOURT, of Deloitte, Plender Griffiths & Co. } Auditors.
J. REID HYDE, of Macintosh & Hyde

Montreal, 25th April, 1915.

Indemnity!

☞ If your crops are destroyed or damaged by hail, you need not worry if you are protected by

The Hudson Bay Insurance Co.

No frills—just plain indemnity. Everybody knows the HUDSON BAY. The old reliable concern. Long experience in the business. Every customer satisfied. Agents in every town. Get rates and particulars from one of them or write to

P.O. Box 1059 The Anderson & Sheppard Company Limited
Moose Jaw, Sask. GENERAL AGENT FOR SASKATCHEWAN



*Buy
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Needs*

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The
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Organized
Owned
And
Operated
By
Western
Farmers
Now
Over
16,000
Shareholders*

VALUES

YOU WILL
VALUE - - IN

**Binder Twine, Wire
Fencing, Fence Posts,
Lumber, Cement,
Galvanized Siding,
Watering Troughs,
Grain and Water Tanks
Gas Engines, Light
Tractors, Plows, Cul-
tivators, Harrows, Hay
Rakes and Mowers,
Pumps, Scales, Wagons
and Buggies,
Etc., Etc., Etc.**

TO SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS:

Through an arrangement made with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association for the year 1915, the Association will procure through this Company, such supplies as we are handling. Saskatchewan farmers can secure supplies from us by placing their orders through the Central Office of the Association at Moose Jaw. The purpose of this agreement is to draw the different farmers' organizations closer together and, by concentrating their purchasing power, give still better service to the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Branches at
REGINA, SASK
CALGARY, ALTA
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg-Manitoba

Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia